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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

THE FOURTH EVALUATION REPORT

ON WORKING OF

COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND N. E. S. BLOCKS

Vol. II

May 1957

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PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION

PLANNING COMMISSION

21 P.C.—1

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PART I

SOME ASPECTS OF SOCIAL CHANGE

List of Evaluation Centres

Sl. No.	Name of Centre and State		Type of Project/Block
1.	Kakinada	Andhra	3-Block community project, 1952-53 series
2.	Nizamsagar	Andhra (Hyderabad)	do.
3.	Cachar	Assam	do.
4.	Pusa	Bihar	do.
5.	Kolhapur	Bombay	do.
6.	Manavadar	Bombay (Saurashtra)	do.
7.	Morsi	Bombay (Madhya Pradesh)	do.
8.	Erode	Madras	do.
9.	Rajpur	Madhya Pradesh (Madhya Bharat)	do.
10.	Bhadrak	Orissa	do.
11.	Batala	Punjab	do.
12.	Sonepat	Punjab	do.
13.	Chalakudy	Kerala	do.
14.	Bhathat	Uttar Pradesh	C. D. Block, 1952-53 series.
15.	Md. Bazar	West Bengal	do.
16.	Bhadson	Punjab (PEPSU)	N.E.S. Block, C.D. Block from April, 1956.
17.	Mandya	Mysore	do.
18.	Theog	Himachal Pradesh	do.
19.	Bassi	Rajasthan	N.E.S. Block, C.D. Block from April, 1955.
20.	Ashta	Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal)	do.

Notes :—

1. The name in brackets indicates the State in which the centre was located before Reorganisation of States.
2. The Study of Social Change was conducted in all Centres except Kakinada Andhra, Bassi-Rajasthan and Bhadson-Punjab.
3. The Coverage Enquiry was conducted in all centres except Chalakudy-Kerala, Bassi-Rajasthan and Theog-Himachal Pradesh.

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SOME ASPECTS OF SOCIAL CHANGE

INTRODUCTION

The present enquiry is the first attempt to undertake a study more specifically related to assessment of social change. Such an assessment is a difficult task, partly because of paucity of basic statistical data, and also because the concepts and methods in this field are not well developed. This is a preliminary study and it is hoped that it will be possible to follow it up with a more detailed enquiry in the coming years. This study is connected with the other PEO studies, especially the Bench-Mark Survey and the Acceptance of Practices Survey because it has been conducted in three out of the six villages selected for the latter enquiries. In building up a picture of the changing economic and social life of these villages, therefore, the data of this study are complementary to the quantitative data collected through these two latter surveys.

The study was conducted in 17 Evaluation Centres between September and December, 1956. The method of this study consisted of the Evaluation Officer's staying in each of the three selected villages for about a week during the course of which he was engaged in observations of village life and interviews with respondents belonging to different social and economic groups. It may be mentioned that the Evaluation Officers have known these villages over a period of more than three years because they conducted the Bench-Mark Survey, the Acceptance of Practices Survey and other enquiries there and have also kept themselves in touch with developments in these. Therefore, besides the one-week stay for the specific purpose of this study, their acquaintance with these villages for this entire period has gone into their observations.

Besides stay and interviews in the selected villages, each PEO had discussions with officers of the Project and Development Departments as well as selected non-officials on various questions included in the study. These discussions were particularly important for the portions dealing with the attitude of officials towards the people and co-operation between officials and non-officials. In this case also, the PEO's continuous touch with officials and non-officials in the area and knowledge of the working of the Projects/Blocks of about 3-4 years has gone into his observations. Each P.E.O. first prepared reports for individual social change villages, and then a general report for the Block/Project. 14 out of the 17 reports have been selected for publication here. In the case of Erode-Madras, one of the village reports has been selected in the place of the Block report.

Criteria for Social Change.—In a study of this kind the most important factor in the design of the enquiry is selection of criteria for measurement of change. Keeping in view the objectives, and the content of the Community Development and National Extension

Service programme, the following six criteria were selected as the basis for this study.

1. Awareness among the rural people of possibilities of improvement through adoption of scientific methods in various fields of activity—agriculture, animal husbandry, health and sanitation, cottage industries etc.
2. Confidence in their own ability to adopt these practices.
3. Realization of advantages of co-operative action.
4. Community life.
5. Understanding and co-operation between the officials and non-officials.
6. Awareness of possibilities of economic and social improvement through the development programmes and a feeling of participation in these, among the underprivileged groups.

It will be seen that in these criteria, the emphasis is on determining the *changes in attitudes and ways of thinking among the people.* These changes in attitude have inevitably to be expressed in concrete terms—adoption or rejection of a particular practice, success or failure of a co-operative venture or of a community effort, the working of an institution in which officials and non-officials come together etc., etc. These concrete situations and reactions of the people towards them are the main materials on which the judgements of the Evaluation Officers are based. The individual reports which are presented in this Volume are full of references of this kind. This has enabled the PEOs to guard against any tendency to generalise merely on the basis of their own pre-conceptions. It also enables the readers to form their own judgement on the rate and direction of change in respect of different criteria.

Although the criteria of social change were designed keeping in view the objects of the Community Development and National Extension Programmes, the changes revealed reflect the impact of all development programmes, Project and non-Project, as also the effects of the general process of social and economic change. It is almost impossible to separate the three influences in a preliminary enquiry of this nature, nor is such separation considered necessary, because the primary function of the Community Development and National Extension Programme is to serve as a spearhead for the general process of social and economic advance. In order that the changes in the social change criteria may be better understood, a brief account of the more important economic changes has been added at the end of each report. In individual reports references to individual villages have been made. But in order to avoid their identification, letters 'A', 'B', 'C' etc. and so on have been used in the place of their actual names.

STATE : BIHAR

Community Development Project, Pusa, District Darbhanga

The Pusa CDP was started in October, 1952. The work in the first Block was initiated at the time of starting the Project, while the work in the other two Blocks was undertaken from June, 1953. The Project area is densely populated and intensely cultivated.

The area is fairly progressive in agricultural practices due to the existence of the Agricultural Research Stations at Pusa for long. The area is also culturally much above the average because of strong literary and religious traditions and the popularity of Gandhian constructive workers in the area.

CRITERIA (1) AND (2)

The Agricultural Research Station at Pusa has been a source of radiating information about improved agricultural practices in the nearby villages. As a result, the big cultivators were already aware of the benefits of manures and fertilizers. During the Project period, the medium cultivators became aware of the benefits of fertilizers on a fairly wide scale. These fertilizers were obtained from the Credit Agri-cole depots run by the Cooperative Department. The awareness about the Agri-cole depots was quite widespread and during the Project period, some cultivators demanded that the depots should stock oil-cakes also. As compared with the big and medium cultivators, the awareness of petty cultivators about improved practices did not show much improvement.

In respect of pedigree seeds, the awareness was greater among medium cultivators compared with the small ones. The big cultivators were already using pedigree seed before the Project period. The petty cultivators understood benefits of improved varieties, but were not fully aware that these could be had regularly with the help of some Government agency. Improved seeds were generally procured from big or medium cultivators.

The technique of composting was publicized during the Project period and about 80 to 90 per cent. of the cultivators, came to know of it. The majority of cultivators, however, do not practise it and only dump the house-refuse and cow-dung in any pit which is available near their houses. The improved agricultural implements were kept with the VLWs for demonstrations. These were borrowed by the medium and big cultivators for use on their fields. In the social change village 'A', cultivators own improved ploughs which are widely used. But the smaller cultivators show a complete lack of awareness about improved ploughs. Instead, the locally improved ploughs, *Kulti*, are used by them. As in the case of compost pits, so also in respect of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, there was a wide gap between the awareness of the programme and its adoption. Full adoption of this programme was not observed anywhere. The Japanese method has come to mean a greater use of fertilizers and nothing more. The practice, which almost all the

cultivators are following after being popularised by the Project, is that of line sowing of maize. The cultivators have understood that, by sowing in straight lines, hoeing and harvesting are made easy.

Another programme of the Project which has left an impact on the people is that of animal husbandry. In this field, also, the aware-ness and adoption are not complete. The most widely-known scienti-fic practice in the sphere of animal husbandry is that of inoculation and vaccination of cattle. The people know the importance of the use of pedigree bulls. Castration of scrub bulls has become fairly widespread and artificial insemination is known well in the villages near the centre. However, the preference of the people for the natural way remains. The ailing cattle are brought to the field dis-pensaries for treatment. The under-privileged groups would rather try the local quacks before bringing their cattle to the dispensaries.

Mass health drives were undertaken in the area for familiarising the people with the health measures. But in spite of these the position is that unless, actually laid down in bed, the people do not go to the doctor. In abiding by the advice of the doctor about taking medicines, people would show indifference in many cases. The attitude of the people towards the maternity centres is still worse. The indigenous untrained *dai* still holds her sway in the country-side. Even the few rich and educated families do not send their women folk to the maternity centres for confinement and call the trained *dais* only.

Environmental sanitation has not improved much during the Project period. The spraying of D.D.T. is appreciated. The repair and construction of sanitary wells were taken up extensively and the disinfection of wells was done regularly during the Project period. However, appreciation of sanitary source of water supply is not deep enough to get the repairs of wells done promptly or to disinfect them in good time. The only improvement in this res-pect is that the people go to a reasonable distance for their drink-ing water supply.

During the Project period, most of the things were done by the Project officials and the people got little chance of doing things them-selves. For good seeds and fertilizers, people have expressed a desire for stores in their own villages but they have not gone further than this. Oil cakes are very popular as fertilizers and are pur-chased by the people of their own accord. As regards implements, except for those few who know the VLW rather well, people do not borrow improved implements.

In the sphere of health, sanitation and education the people's attitude is that of passive recipients. The adult literacy centres were run satisfactorily in most of the villages during the Project period but are as good as closed after the CDP period, as the Government grant has stopped. The people feel that minor repairs or new constructions requiring little of cash could well be attended to by them through their labour and locally available materials.

CRITERION 3. REALISATION OF ADVANTAGES OF COOPERATIVE ACTION

Cooperative societies were organised in many villages of the Block. They are mainly credit societies or are engaged in agricultural credit, even if categorised as multi-purpose. In quality or in content, the cooperative movement did not undergo any significant change

during the Project period. The fertilizer distribution done by the State Cooperative Department has been a commercial undertaking. Among the members of the cooperative societies, there are only a few big and petty cultivators, the former do not require loans and the latter are not at present eligible for them.

Knowledge of the principles of co-operation is greatly lacking. Most people have become members only to get loans in time for the purchase of bullocks and other current agricultural operations or have joined the society merely on the suggestion of some village leader or V.L.W. Attendance at the meetings is generally poor and most of the members are passive participants and only append their signatures as a formality.

CRITERION 4. COMMUNITY LIFF

Quite a few social education centres with libraries attached to them were organised during the Project period. Their advantage is that a place for deliberation is now provided to the villagers. But it still remains a fact that if these institutions were to suddenly disappear, they would not be very much missed by the people. The night literacy centres were run satisfactorily during the Project period and attracted the under-privileged groups also. Youth clubs were mostly sports clubs for games. The *Gram Raksha Dal,* which is sponsored by the Government, still lacks vitality.

The village *panchayat* is gradually playing an increasingly important role in the life of the people. The repair of village roads is done by the *panchayat* itself whereas the flood protection embankment taken up by the Government was executed through the *panchayat* organisation.

The development activities in the villages were carried on under the direct leadership of the village *Mukhiya.* In *tolas* or hamlets of the main village where wells or *kutcha* roads were constructed, new leadership was thrown to the surface. With the growing importance of the *Mukhiya*, the authority of the caste leaders among the lower caste has shrunk. Such caste leaders now exercise authority only in respect of social functions and religious matters. In matters involving inter-caste relations, the authority of the village *Mukhiya* is accepted. In cultural programmes, the village school teachers participate along with the students. Litigation has decreased in the area as a result of the formation of *panchayats.* Gambling or other social offences were not noticeable in this area. *Harijans* take *toddi* but they show a desire to reduce this habit.

As mentioned earlier, youth clubs, organised during the Project period, were essentially sports clubs. *Gram Raksha Dals* were organised in every *panchayat.* In the beginning these *Dals* took part in the development activity but later on they became dormant.

As regards programme for women, two *mahila mandals* were organised in the whole Project area. Literacy classes, croft training in needle work and singing were programmes of these centres. Recently, *ambar charkha* has been introduced. These *mandals* have become very popular in the villages; they have helped in discarding

the *purda* system to some extent. In one of these centres, the ladies have taken a pledge to make the village self-sufficient in the matter of cloth by spinning and weaving all the cloth required in the village.

CRITERION 5. UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS

The officials of the Project did not insist on more power for dealing with the people. They had on many occasions only voiced a demand for the decentralisation of power. The Assistant Registrar wanted powers for locally registering all types of primary cooperative societies. The Education Officer wanted powers to inspect non-Project schools also. The officials are unanimous in their view that the development activities cannot be left to the non-officials. For drawing the people into planning and executing of development programmes, the officials have found it proper to approach the people through *panchayats.* Another method employed to interest people in development programmes was the organising of seminars of village leaders. The officials feel that they should give only such promises to the people as they are able to keep up. Most of the extension officials were interested in their work. Among those not fully satisfied with the work are the Engineering and the Health Departments.

The high level officers of the Project feel that effective planning can be done with the help of statistics about needs and resources. The demands of villagers may not be helpful for a balanced development programme or they may be disproportionate to the resources available with the community. On the other hand, the field level workers, who come in frequent contact with the people, hold the view that the locally prepared plans are easy to execute. The Project Advisory Committee was considered by the officials as a critic of the programme. The members of the Project Advisory Committee, as a rule, did not tour the Project area. They also did not generally help the officials in executing the Project programmes. However, there were a few members who were helpful in executing the programmes.

CRITERION 6: AWARENESS AMONG THE UNDER-PRIVILEGED GROUPS

The programme, which directly benefited the under-privileged groups, was that of construction or repairing of drinking water wells in their *tolas. Harijans* everywhere participated in such programmes and gave voluntary labour. However, *Domes* a caste among the *Harijans,* are still debarred from fetching water from these newly constructed wells. Some under-privileged people took advantage of the training imparted in the production-*cum*-training centres but became idle after the period of training.

Many petty cultivators joined the ranks of the landless labourers as land was taken away from them by the land owners in the wake of the *zamindari* abolition and land reforms. Employment opportunities provided during the temporary period of construction were not of a continuing nature. There was some rise in cash wages but this did not bring about any real gain in income. All the under-privileged people demand either land or a workshop of small industries which

would give them employment. The schools, hospitals or roads do not occupy a high priority in their system of values.

The under-privileged people participated in the community programmes but this was not always with an understanding of their advantages. Most of their participation in the community works came in as a return for the relief money or grain distributed during the floods. Another sizeable portion of the contribution in community works came as a *panchayat* labour tax.

Excepting for the *Domes* in village 'A', as mentioned earlier, the other under-privileged classes have gained in social status during the Project period. Untouchability is practically unknown in village 'B', near which a small market has sprung up. People of all castes go to the cheap food shops in this market and drink tea together. Some *Harijans* have also given up eating of pigs.

SOME INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC CHANGE

Production:—There is a perceptible change-over from non-cash to cash crops. People are diverting their land to ginger, tobacco, sugarcane and spices. The Darjeeling variety of potatoes gained popularity over the *desi* variety. Vegetables like lady fingers and onions are grown in addition to brinjals and gourd. Floods have, however, been a serious problem and during the last three years, extensive damage has been done by floods every year. Construction of embankments as a flood protection work has been a very important activity in the area. With the protection against floods, due to the construction of embankments along the river and the energising of tube-wells, production potential of the area is likely to increase considerably.

Employment:—The embankment construction work, started at several places in North Bihar, provided employment to rural labourers in the area. Some under-privileged people took to *rikshaw* driving, and quite a few carpenters got employment in the local *charkha* manufacturing centre which is run by the Khadi-Village Industries Board.

Disposition of income:—The number of cycles in villages has gone up, the users being mainly students attending high schools. Some *Harijans* and petty cultivators have taken to the trading of vegetables on cycles. A significant improvement is noticed in the construction of *pucca* houses, the bricks being made available by the cooperative brick kilns of the area. In a few villages, the big cultivators are availing electricity for lighting their houses. They have also purchased some implements particularly iron ploughs and spraying pumps. The medium cultivators of the social change villages and those among the petty cultivators who had some cash invest their increased income on purchase of livestock. People have not purchased sewing machines though a few have purchased radios.

Foot-wears have become rather popular; leather *chappals* have taken the place of wooden sandals. Some *Harijans* in village 'B' have taken to sleeping on cots instead of on the floor. Food habits are slightly changed in so far as the lower class people have begun vegetables. Drinking of tea has reached all the villages.

STATE: BOMBAY

Community Project, Kolhapur, Distt. Kolhapur

CRITERIA (1) AND (2)

Among agricultural improvements, it is found that there has been considerable increase in knowledge of various improved seeds. The use of improved seeds, except that of sugarcane, is of a comparatively recent origin *i.e.*, since the Project came into being. But, out of about 50% of the cultivators in the social change villages who have heard of improved seeds, those that have actually used them would be about 5% only. The reason for this wide difference is the lack of encouraging results. In fact, it is observed that even some of those who did use the improved seeds in previous years are going back to the local seeds. It is only in those places where the results are very favourable that the improved seeds are continued to be used. But such places are few, and the general observation is that there is a very wide gulf between the knowledge and adoption in the case of improved seeds.

Knowledge and acceptance of pesticides are also not very widespread. As a result of considerable persuasion by the Project staff, pesticides, such, as perenox, agalol, etc., were adopted by a few cultivators. But the adoption has not taken root. Such improvement, as has occurred in this respect, is restricted to the appreciation of the curative aspect of the pesticides. Cultivators make frantic enquiries about pesticides after the crops have been actually affected. But as long as there are no signs of any crop disease, they pay no heed to the advice of Grama Sevaks and other Project Staff. In other words, there is almost a complete lack of understanding of the preventive aspect of the pesticides. The appreciation of the curative aspect also is not as strong as it should have been. Few would actually go and get the required pesticides from the market.

Special mention needs to be made of the adoption of Japanese method of paddy cultivation which has grown from year to year. There is an area of about 50,000 acres of paddy in this Project and the use of chemical fertilizers is also quite common. These conditions provided ample scope for the adoption of this method. Accordingly, its adoption went up from 1,000 acres during the second year to 3,000 acres during the third. The progress during the fourth year was particularly marked, the area under the Japanese method having risen to 10,000 acres. Without hesitation this programme can be singled out as the most successful of all the extension programmes in this area. A large number of cultivators had shown an open mind in respect of this sponsored programme. They watched the results with the desire to adopt the practice, if it proved successful and as the results were encouraging adoption increased progressively.

Getting the cattle inoculated has become almost universal in the area. There is no bias now existing against this method. The credit for this can hardly be given to the Project as efforts in this direction

were initiated by the Department in the area long back. People are now fully convinced that cattle vaccination and inoculation are useful and essential. However, the change is not so pronounced in the case of castration by improved methods. It can be said that approximately less than half the people have so far adopted the improved method, while the remaining still continue the traditional method.

Next to agriculture, it is in the case of health and sanitation that the awareness of improved practices is significant. The continuous propaganda done by the Project and other agencies has created an awareness in the minds of the villagers regarding the sanitation in villages.

Appreciation of ventilation in residential houses does not exist at all. Even in the newly constructed houses, windows are conspicuous by their absence. Even those provided are kept closed. Again, as a common practice, the cattle are kept in the first apartment of the residential house. In a portion of the same apartment which is slightly raised, the inmates also sleep. There is no wall between the portions used by the inmates and those reserved for the cattle. As a result, the whole house is full of flies during the day time and mosquitoes during the night. Practically, no change has been witnessed in this practice during the four years of the working of the Project, although in some cases, which are indeed very few, separate apartments adjacent to the residential houses have been constructed for cattle.

Better sense of sanitation has resulted in discontinuance of the practice of allowing children to use the village lanes for excretion. In several villages, the practice has been almost totally discontinued. Awareness in this respect is both individual and social in the sense that villagers consider it bad both for themselves and for the society. Similarly, sweeping of lanes to keep them clean has become more or less a common practice in a large number of villages. The awareness of this is reflected in the construction of roadside gutters and latrines. But it cannot be generalised that the awareness is more wherever the gutters and latrines were constructed, because the construction of these was taken up in certain places mainly to get benefit out of the Project funds. In these cases it can be stated that the adoption was not backed by a real awareness of the need for the scientific practices, the test of which is the continuation of the practice even after the intensive propaganda is withdrawn. From this point of view, it needs to be mentioned that it is only in a very few cases that the villagers have taken to the use of latrines. Thus, in this case, though the actual adoption is very restricted, the willingness is comparatively greater. Traditional practice is really coming in the way of the adoption of the practice on a large scale. Traditionally, the villagers are not used to the closed latrines. Some of the males have succeeded in overcoming this tradition, but for women it is still difficult to overcome it.

For the successful working of a *Gopuri* latrine, throwing of earth in the pit after excretion is essential. Among *Lingayats* this act is considered to be unclean and below their dignity. This was a major obstacle in popularising these latrines in places where the *Lingayats* were in large numbers. It was only after considerable efforts on the

part of the Project officials that some of the *Lingayats* were able to persuade themselves to shed this kind of wrong notion.

The construction of new wells without steps have helped to check the guinea worm which was very common before. Ring-worm among children, however, still continues in almost the same proportion as before. It is now slowly being appreciated that this is a result of the practice of allowing the children to use the lanes for excretion. The need for covering the excreta either by dust or ash is also being slowly appreciated. Cholera occasionally breaks out but is rapidly checked. No opposition is, however, put forth for the preventive and curative steps taken for cholera.

There has been an increase in the awareness of the advantages of modern medical treatment. An increasing use of medicines also indicates a significant change. For a long time past, only local indigenous medicines and methods were used. With a view to changing this traditional practice, medicine boxes were made available in the villages, and trained staff was appointed for giving guidance to women during pregnancy. The acceptance of this expert help has been quite substantial. It is significant to note that it was quite large even in those villages which are situated in the interior and are generally considered backward.

By far, the greatest awareness, followed by adoption, is found in respect of the education of the children of the area.

At present, education upto vernacular 4th standard is being considered as absolutely essential for boys. Till recently, poverty was the argument against the education of children. This practice is rapidly vanishing now, but girls' education is still considered a waste, as they are to be given away in marriage. It is also considered rather unsafe to send girls to schools if lady teachers are not provided in the schools. If this is the view regarding female education in pre-marriage period, it is not surprising that educating married girls is still an impossibility. Neither the father nor the father-in-law is prepared to send a married girl to the school.

Though the value of adult education is being appreciated, still there are several persons who consider literacy unnecssary. Their argument is that if literacy had not been so absolutely essential all these years, why it should become so essential only now. Unlike in the case of males, even the awareness among women adults for literacy is not much and actual adoption in this case is even less. The traditional *purdah* system is still observed and women, especially from the well-to-do class, refuse to meet together for education. Though this system is not very strong among the poorer classes, education among the latter is not possible for want of time, as they have to work either on their fields and/or as wage earners.

The *Harijans* till now were little confident about education. They feel that it is something which is beyond their reach or something which is not meant for them. As a result of the propaganda of the Project and other agencies, a confidence has been generated among the *Harijans* that education is not beyond their reach and that with a little more effort, they can learn as well as others do.

A few instances indicate that false notions of prestige among *Marathas* are declining. Opening dead bodies of animals by *Marathas* was considered to be below their dignity. An instance has been observed wherein the *Maratha* Community has shed this notion and started doing the job itself.

Extension of irrigation is a very common demand of several villages. The popularity of the sugarcane crop in the area has prompted the cultivators to want more irrigation. Every one feels that his condition will improve, if he has more sugarcane. And the village as a whole feels that the condition of the village will improve if extra irrigation is available. Comparatively from the well-to-do villages, there is a great demand for electricity. A few villages have been electrified but in no case has it helped to start new industries. Even then, villagers feel that if electricity becomes available, some industries might some up. There is a keen demand for improving communications also. Especially in places where new roads have been constructed, people desire that a regular bus service should be started. Particularly it is expected that buses should run at least on the village bazzar day. The demand for post offices in villages is also very strong. The greatest benefit they expect from a post office is the availability of the daily news-papers. The demand for medical facilities is more keen from villages which are in the interior and are cut off by the unbridged rivers. All these demands seem to be genuine and in each case they are backed by a readiness to share the responsibility. The demand for a school building seems to spring generally from the prestige point of view. Villagers do say that while a school building will help the education of their children, they also point out with greater emphasis that they want it because the surrounding villages have constructed new buildings. On the whole, however, it can be said that they have appreciated the benefits of the new and modern amenities and expect that they should get the benefit of these amenities.

CRITERION 3.—REALISATION OF ADVANTAGES OF COOPERATIVE ACTION.

The Project area was well advanced in cooperation. A large number of credit cooperatives had been formed even prior to the inauguration of the Project. 150 credit societies existed in the 251 villages of the Project at the time of its inception. The formation of two weir-*cum*-bridge societies and one lift irrigation society has indicated that the people had learnt that cooperation had a potentiality even in matters other than the provision of credit. However, the achievement should be viewed in the correct perspective and judgment should not be based merely on the physical achievements. Each case has a different significance and, therefore, merits a separate reference.

In the case of credit societies it is felt that the realisation of its advantages was prompted by the implementation of the new scheme of financing adopted by the Bombay State Cooperative Bank. Had the Bank not followed a policy of liberal financing, there were little chances of the realisation among the people of the advantages of

cooperative credit. This is illustrated by the experience of the multi-purpose societies. Several credit cooperatives were converted into multi-purpose during the Project period, but hardly and of them took up any non-credit activities, and the societies remained multi-purpose only in name.

The formation of weir-*cum*-bridge societies had become almost obligatory as the loan advanced by the Project was allowed only to a cooperative formed for that purpose. If anything is reflected by the formation of weir-*cum*-bridge, cooperatives it is the appreciation of the advantages of having *pucca* weirs instead of the *kutcha* ones laid across the rivers for the last several years to store water for irrigation purposes. The only way out was to have a cooperative, as without that no loan would have been available from the Project. Had the people really appreciated the advantages of having a co-operative, they would have displayed a greater responsibility in paying the water rates to the cooperative. It was only with special efforts that the officials of the cooperatives could collect the water rates due from the cultivators, and in some cases help had to be taken from the revenue authorities as well for this purpose. The formation of cooperative sugar factories does not indicate the realisation of cooperative effort, because neither the original idea nor the intensive drive nor the required share capital had come forth from the people of the area.

In the case of the lift-irrigation cooperatives, the villagers have really appreciated the value of cooperation and also displayed a sense of sacrifice on their part. Setting up big engines under the auspices of a lift irrigation cooperative eliminates the small individually owned engines and consequently does away with the profits earned by individuals. The actual formation of a cooperative, however, is not possible without the willing cooperation of the individual engine holders. Thus the formation and smooth running of a lift scheme indicate an appreciation of cooperation. A number of lift-irrigation cooperatives were formed in the area during the Project period, although none of them was completed. So it is not possible to comment on their working. An instance in the co-operative field in this Project convincingly proves that though the people were cooperative minded, they had little appreciation of co-operation in the official sense. The Project area abounds with innumerable sugar cane *Phads* which are the most representative form of joint farming. None of the *Phads*, which are unregistered associations with a tradition over the past several scores of years is, however, willing to get itself registered as a cooperative farming society.

CRITERION 4. COMMUNITY LIFE

It is desired that the tempo of activity generated in the people should be of a lasting nature. For this, it is necessary to create a community conscience or community spirit. It is difficult to define this precisely, but it can be broadly described as a feeling of oneness and readiness for mutual help. *Shramdan* is a significant outward manifestation of this feeling. In donating one's labour, one demonstrates one's spirit of sacrifice for the community. Such a spirit had

already existed in this particular locality. A tradition was built up by which people regularly gave *shramdan*. The starting of the Community Project substantially helped to promote the practice still further. The growth of this feeling was, however, more physical than psychological. In other words, the promise of a matching contribution from the Project was, more than anything else, the reason for promoting the practice of *shramdan*. In a sense, therefore, it can be said that the social change brought about by the Project was not of the purest type. It cannot be guaranteed that the villagers are so much imbued with the community spirit that they would continue to offer the same kind of sacrifice for the society.

Till recently, the leadership had little opportunities to display its influence. Since the inauguration of the Project, several opportunities are being thrown up in this regard. These opportunities provided an occasion for the people to find out whether their leaders had good intentions at heart or not. Wherever the leaders took up the fullest benefit of the Project schemes, they, in a way, proved that they were the real leaders. As against this, in a number of villages, the inactivity of the so-called leaders deprived the villagers of any benefit of the Project schemes. Their inactivity invariably was hidden behind some lame excuses such as the unwillingness of the people, poverty, etc. In a few of these instances, the villagers, realising that their choice was wrong, had to push aside the traditional leadership. Such instances are, however, very few. More generally the traditional leaders have tried to come up to the occasion. A small but imperceptible change in leadership is, however, taking place in a very few villages where the integrated system of cooperative finance is made applicable. This system is slowly breaking the financial assistance wielded by those who advanced the required credit so far.

The first and most important incentive for participating in the Project programmes was the financial aid received from the Project. The idea in giving the grant was to show the way to the people and it was expected that after some time the people would themselves shoulder the responsibility for continuing the programme and for taking up new activities. The experience in the Project does not indicate that this latter part has been achieved. People still expect to be aided by the Government as during the intensive phase. In a way, people have become so accustomed to it that they are unwilling to take up any activity, if the Government contribution is not forthcoming. In certain villages where the radios have been set-up evening programmes have become a regular feature of village life.

Gambling is rarely practised in villages. The drinking habit, however, seems to be going strong despite prohibition. Illicit distillation has become a lucrative trade. Murders have been very common in this area and still continue to be so. Land disputes etc. are the chief cause. The recent land reform legislation seems to have worsened conditions in the villages in this respect. A feeling also seems to prevail that with a little effort, one can get away from punishment for murder.

The Project had a comprehensive programme of organising youth clubs around the innumerable traditional gymnasia in the area. Simultaneously, attempts were also made by the social education staff to give a standard form to the organisation and to introduce an element of discipline and corporate activity in the traditional gymnasia. The proportion of literates among the members of these gymnasia, was very small and hence emphasis was given to the programme of literacy. It was proposed that all the members should immediately learn to read and write. Such of those who were already educated should conduct the literacy classes for the benefit of others including non-members. This was practically the only programme in which the members of the youth clubs showed interest, apart from their normal activity of physical exercise. According to the Government scheme, a sum of Rs. 4 is to be given to the person conducting a literacy class for each literate he turns out. Usually this amount is utilised by the individuals for their personal benefit. But several of the members of the newly formed youth clubs donated this money to the club itself. They also participated in the common activities such as *shramdan*, etc. Some of the youths are also found to be taking a keen interest in the development activity of the village. They would, however, have assumed responsibility even if they had not been members of the youth clubs.

Education makes a change in the participation of the youths in their domestic activity either in agriculture or in their traditional craft. Normally, the 7th vernacular standard is the maximum education that is thought of. Such of those who have passed this class sometimes think of finding a service. Several enter the Education Department as teachers. Those who do not get the service continue in their traditional occupation. Since the number of such educated persons is very small, they are utilized for such jobs as Secretaries of *panchayats*, co-operatives, etc.

Till the Project scheme came into operation, the women had practically no social life. Their entire activity was restricted to the house and field. Since the Project started, attempts have been made to bring them into the social life of the village. However, the only result has been that women have started attending public functions, such as cinema shows, inauguration and opening ceremonies etc. Whenever such functions were organised, the female staff of the Project used to go from house to house to pull out the women. It is only in rare cases that women attended functions without any such special efforts. The Project had also succeeded in starting women's organisations at a few places. Invariably, however, it was found that the attendance was restricted to particular classes in the villages. It was never so broad as to include members belonging to diverse social and economic groups. These organisations also proved to be short lived. The authorities had completely failed to provide or at least suggest a programme which would attract the members to the common place at specified times. However, the *Grama Sevikas* and the health staff, such as *dais*, midwives, appear to have created an awakening among the village women regarding the care of children, importance of sanitation, etc. This was done in only those villages where the visits of the staff were rather concentrated. Accessibility of the villages and a

little interest shown by the women were the factors which determined their visits to villages. In all fairness to the efforts of the staff, it is doubtful as to how much of the work done would remain permanently. In a few villages some practices like the use of *'rangoli'* might remain, but all the rest of the preaching might not take root unless it is followed up.

CRITERION 5

UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS

The Project staff was working with a definite goal of changing the rural pattern socially and economically. For this, a strict traditional official approach was of little use and the staff, therefore, had to remove the veil of formality on its own initiative. It cannot be said that this action was genuine or done with full willingness, because most of the Project staff being borrowed from the Departments, it could not be expected that mere shifting from one office to another would enable a person to change overnight. In other words, there was not that permanent change in the outlook of the officials that was needed. Even so, such change was not uniformly observed among all the staff members. Particularly those who had to deal with the non-official representative bodies, such as the Area Development Committee, showed very little change at all.

On the other hand, with greater experience, their view that the association of the non-officials was of little use was much more hardened. They continued to feel that the Advisory Committee served no useful purpose. Particularly, the Committee members took little interest in the execution work of an item where their association is considered extremely useful. Some of the Project staff rightly felt that they had to waste considerable time in mobilising the popular support, which in fact was not their legitimate field of activity. Thus, the engineer felt that his job was to provide plans and estimates, technical supervision and guidance and that enlisting the popular support was the job of the non-officials. The other Project staff also felt that the association of non-officials without entrusting any definite responsibility to them was of little use. In many cases, the non-officials only tended to criticise which helps nothing to improve matters. Also, the officials have seen in the District Local Boards and *Panchayats* nothing but group rivalries and attempts to further self-interest. Thus their outlook is only negative in the sense that no constructive suggestion has been made by them to associate the non-officials with the development programme properly.

The villagers had originally looked to the Project staff in the same formal way as they did the other departmental staff. The Project, however, gradually succeeded in establishing informal relations between themselves and the public. The villagers also realised the change in the method of working of the staff of the Project and that of those belonging to the Departments. Thus it will be seen that the change in the mutual relation was first initiated from the side of the officials more due to the pressing circumstances of the

nature of the whole scheme, and by the end of the project, the relations of the officials and the villagers had become extremely informal.

CRITERION 6

AWARENESS AMONG THE UNDER-PRIVILEGED GROUPS

While considering the awareness of improved practices among the under-privileged classes, it is necessary to emphasise that conditions are still very much below the expectations, although it may be necessary to consider the point in the background of the extreme backwardness of *Harijans*.

In the field of agriculture, little awareness is discernible among the *Harijans*. This is mainly because they are less interested in agriculture as they have little land for cultivation. They take little trouble to know about the new methods because they are unable actually to adopt them for want of land. In some cases, the *Harijans* are unable to implement the improvements because they lack the required financial backing. Thus, both the smallness of the cultivation holding and the lack of resources deprive the *Harijans* of the benefit of the improved practices.

They are, however, more aware of the improved practices in health and sanitation. They centainly desire a cleaner living. But their definition of cleaner living is not the same as that of the other sections of the population. A thing considered quite clean by a *Harijan* may be considered to be the dirtiest by the others. In this the actual adoption does not correspond with the knowledge and willingness, as the *Harijans* are deprived of certain essential requirements, such as availability of adequate water etc., because they are still not allowed to draw water from the public wells and have to go long distances to fetch water. Bringing water from far off places involves considerable labour, and hence most of the *Harijans* avoid the trouble of bringing adequate water for their requirements. The *Harijan* localities are also slightly away from the main village and rarely have any amenities, such as gutters, latrines, etc. been introduced therein. The housing condition of the *Harijans* has also not changed. There was no special scheme for aiding villagers in general and *Harijans* in particular. Some of those whose economic condition improved took some action to improve their houses, but such instances were few among the *Harijans*. As a policy, no separate amenities were created for any particular section of the community. Thus no wells were sanctioned for the *Harijans* or for non-*Harijans*. Usually, it was expected that both communities should profit by the common amenities. In practice, however, in some cases wells were constructed exclusively for the *Harijans*. Similarly, in a few cases latrines were constructed in the *Harijan* localities. Such separate constructions were necessitated because the *Harijans* were not admitted to the common amenities, such as a well or a latrine.

For several centuries, untouchability was deep rooted in the country and of late there has been a concentrated propaganda, **not** only through the Project administration, but through several other

agencies. It was expected that at least in a few selected villages the stigma of untouchability would be completely removed. These hopes have, however, not been realised. But there is no doubt that the feeling is not so strong now as it was before. The untouchables still continue to stay in a locality away from the main village. The villagers still consider untouchables as unclean, idle people and they in turn feel that the touchables deliberately thwart any improvement in their conditions as that will affect the availability of cheap labour. The only improvement that has taken place in the relations of the two sections is that they have came closer to each other than before. However, the majority of the people belonging to higher castes still feel that untouchability should be removed only by a slow process and no hasty steps should be taken to remove it.

In the field of education, the *Harijans* are increasingly showing greater interest. Due to the special facilities given to the *Harijan* children in the school, their number is rapidly increasing. They have also fully realised that unless they improve their education there is little possibility of an improvement in their condition. This realisation has prompted the *Harijans* to send their children to the schools. The same realisation has also prompted them to take more and more interest in adult education. The number of adult education classes for *Harijans* and the number of *Harijans* attending the normal adult education classes in the villages are thus rapidly increasing.

Of all the Project activities, the aid to cottage industries was an item which greatly helped to improve the condition of the *Harijans*, specially the loans given to the leather workers and tanners. With the credit facility, the crafts were revived and the artisans, who were on the brink of leaving the trade and joining the class of landless labourers, were retained in their trade on a comparatively better footing.

SOME INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC CHANGE

Production:—As a result of several forces, definite signs of an increase in production are observed. However, there are hardly any new lines of production emerging. The increase in production is taking place in the same old traditional lines. In the case of agriculture the most important factor for increase in production is the adoption of improved practices. The Jap. method of paddy cultivation and its adoption in other crops, such, as *jowar*, *nachna*, etc., have decidedly added to the production. Another important factor is the rapid increase in irrigation. With the construction of *dharans* and setting up of additional engines, more and more land is being brought under irrigation. Sugarcane is the main crop which is taken in the irrigated area. Consequently, the area under foodgrains is being reduced and attempts are made to fill this gap by bringing new land under the plough. The various crop competitions are also helping more and more cultivators to make special efforts to increase production. Little attention, however, is being given to either new crops or the subsidiaries, such, as dairying, etc. No doubt there is some increase in milk production, but it is more due to the increasing demand in the Kolhapur city

than the desire to have greater consumption in the village itself. Aiding the village industries also helped to increase production somewhat. The leather workers and tanners took the greatest benefit out of the loan received from the Project. The leather workers found a good market at Bombay and increased their production without much difficulty.

Employment:—The increase in irrigation and intensive cultivation has resulted in increasing the employment potential. This would not have happened, had mechanisation taken place on a large scale. No change in wage structure was, however, seen. Wages more or less remainded at the same level, where they were before the Project. During the latter half of the Project, however, the construction activity received considerable impetus. This provided ample work both for the skilled and unskilled workers. During the busy season almost a stage of full employment was reached.

Disposition of Income:—As a rule, the well-to-do reinvested a considerable part of their income in purchasing engines, laying pipe lines and improving the land by *bunding* or putting fresh soil etc. Several cultivators who had made improvements by borrowing could repay their loans from the increased incomes. Improvement of the residential houses and cattle sheds also was taken up by a number of cultivators who could find resources available through increased earnings. The purchase of good cattle at high prices is the normal way of utilizing the increased earnings. After all these were met, if anything was left, it was diverted towards the purchase of new utensils, increased ceremonial expenditure etc. The poorer sections of the society could not meet needs in a better way than before, and could hardly think of spending on luxuries.

STATE: BOMBAY

Community Project Manavdar, Distt. Junagadh

Before dealing with social change, it may be useful to refer briefly to the reforms in land tenures which have had considerable influence on the social and economic conditions of the area.

Before Independence, the area was under the control of the feudal rule of the Prince called *Babi*. During this period the cultivators had no occupancy rights and a system of *Bhag-Batai or share* in farm produce was prevalent. Under this system, 1/4 of the produce in the case of unirrigated crops and 1/5 in that of irrigated crops was given by the cultivators as a share in the farm produce. Besides this, the feudal princes imposed forced labour and collected money by way of innumerable taxes.

The removal of the feudal system has brought relief to the cultivators from the obnoxious taxes and forced labour. The *Bhag Batai*, the *Girasdari* and the Barkhali tenure systems were abolished in Sept. 1951. Now there is only one system of land tenure prevailing in this area and it is known as *Khalsa* tenure by which occupancy rights have been given to the cultivators.

It is difficult to say as to how much of the change in the social and economic field is attributable to the new occupancy rights and how much to the Community Project programme, as both these influences have been working side by side for the last four or five years. But there is no doubt that the present system of tenure has created a desire for progress among the cultivators. They devote more time and give more labour as the attachment to land is greater now that they have become owner-cultivators. This fact has provided an incentive for the adoption of agricultural extension practices and other scientific methods propagated by the Community Projects and has thus greatly increased the effectiveness of project activities.

CRITERIA (1) and (2)

The project in this area came with its message and facilities for improvement in a situation when cultivators were receptive and anxious for improvements in cultivation. In the field of agriculture, it has been observed that improved seed and manure mixture have generally become very popular in the area. But cultivators of some villages which are subject to floods use improved seeds on a smaller scale. In the beginning many cultivators were doubtful about the value of improved practices; in some cases there was an attitude of regarding these as "foreign", but soon with successful adoption of some practices, confidence in the value of these began to grow.

During the first two years, the Project had propagated the 'Kalyan' variety of cotton. This was adopted by a fairly wide

section of the cultivators, but later its use started decreasing on account of various factors such as:—

(1) Reduction in the price differential between the *deshi* and Kalyan varieties.

(2) Need for assured water supply, thus necessitating irrigation facilities.

(3) Unsuitability of soil.

This year 002 variety has been introduced on a large scale. The results are expected to be favourable. Improved seed for groundnut, 334 variety, introduced in the third year of the Project is popular. Improved varieties of seeds for wheat have also been popular, and these are used for an estimated 80 percent of the area under wheat cultivation. Improved seed of *bajri* was introduced in the first year, but failed; after that no improved seed for *bajri* was introduced.

The use of groundnut cake as manure had been popular in the area. During the Project period, manure mixture consisting of 7 parts of groundnut cake and 1 part ammonium sulphate, has become popular. The use of manure-mixture is comparactively low in the flood-striken areas, as the mud spread by the flood is considered adequate to enrich the soil. Even though manure mixture is extensively used, chemical fertilizers as such are used by only a small section of the cultivators. The fear of adversely affecting the soil is still persisting in their minds. Another factor which comes in the way of the use of fertilizers is its high price.

The improved methods of Japanese cultivation for paddy and Russian cultivation for *bajri* have not succeeded, as both of them involve more labour and expense; and have not proved paying to the few persons who have tried them. Mixed cropping and manuring in furrows are not new practices, though their use has increased after the implementation of the Project.

People have started attaching greater value to irrigation. The Project had started the irrigation campaign through which it was planned to have one well on each farm. This campaign has resulted in the digging of a large number of new wells in the area. Irrigation as well as field *bunding* have been resorted to according to the individual requirements and capacity.

The use of pesticides and improved implements is meagre, Gamaxene and sulphur among pesticides and iron plough among implements are not entirely new to the area, and are slowly gaining in popularity. A section of the people hesitate to use zinc phosphate for killing the rats on account of religious sentiments.

The supply of the electricity under the grid scheme is eagerly awaited by the cultivators. Cultivators in a number of villages have already submitted demands for electric motors.

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Regarding the animal husbandry programme, people have started appreciating inoculation against various diseases like rinderpest and naemorragesepticimia. The castration programme has also been responded to favourably in a number of villages but religious sentiment against this is still quite strong in many villages. For better breed, most of the *panchayats* have purchased pedigree bulls, but at a few places these are not certified. The expenses for maintenance of the bulls are borne by the *Panchayats.*

As far as the cottage industry programme is concerned, nothing has been done in the social change villages except providing training to a few potters in the making of smokeless *chulhas*.

The work done in the field of communications is greatly appreciated by the people, as they have great difficulty during the rainy season, when many villages become inaccessable. The people of village 'C' had worked continuously for more than a week on an approach road. The spreading of *murrum* and *pucca* construction of the road should be done by the Government as the *panchayat* has meagre financial resources.

People have started valuing education, though meagre progress has been achieved in the case of female education. The number of the *Harijan* students is also small. Basic education is supposed to be imparted in the school but the basic part is restricted to spinning only.

In the field of social education, people have shown an interest in items like cinemas, tours, libraries, radios etc. But the social education classes have met with poor success.

In the field of sanitation, little has been done except D.D.T. spraying of the houses. The people have responded favourably towards this programme, but their awareness has gone only to the extent that sometimes demands come to the Project from the villages. There is no significant improvement in personal hygiene also.

In the field of health the facilities provided *e.g.* vaccinations, medicines from *ayurvedic* chests, visits of health van, are well utilised and awareness of proper medical care has increased. But much remains to be done in the field of maternity and child welfare.

The following are the demands for new facilities:—

(1) Electricity for agricultural purposes.

(2) Training in new techniques for artisans of the younger generation.

(3) Communication facilities especially—roads, post-box and bus services.

(4) Visits of health van.

(5) Services of the doctor or *Vaidya*.

(6) Improvement in standard of teaching in the schools, by provision of adequate and qualified staff.

These demands spring from an increasing appreciation of the advantages from these facilities. The villagers have started appreciating the advantages of the change towards scientific methods, especially in the field of cultivation to such an extent that if there is no supply of seeds and manures from the Government agency, they are prepared to face a number of difficulties to get them.

In a few villages in the Project area, it has been observed that the demand for school buildings and *Panchayat Ghar* has sprung sometimes from considerations of prestige of the village, and the ornamental value of the buildings. It is interesting, however, that whereas they are prepared to spend on buildings they are not prepared to make contributions towards construction of roads, though the latter are more essential.

Progressive farmers are always respected; people willingly go to see their farms. Sometimes, they themselves have requested the Project staff that they should be taken to the research centres or other agricultural institutions for getting acquainted with scientific methods.

CRITERION 3. REALIZATION OF ADVANTAGES OF CO-OPERATIVE ACTION

Cooperative societies exist in all the social change villages and in most village of the Project. A large number of societies were established during the Project period. Several of the societies are dormant, however. Thus in one of the social change villages the society was formed three years ago but it is not working at all. Most of the members are businessmen, and are more interested in their personal business than in the society.

The main function of the societies is to advance credit either in cash or in kind for agricultural purposes. The manure mixture and improved seeds are distributed through the society on a short-term loan basis. In two out of the three social change villages, societies were organised only in 1955. Appreciation of benefits of cooperatives is slowly growing.

CRITERION 4. COMMUNITY LIFE

Panchayats exist in all social change villages and in fact in all villages of the Block. All of them have been up-graded to 'B' category since 1954. They have taken an active interest in development activities. Various community development activities have been taken up in the Project area. These can be classified as follows:—

(i) Construction works
(ii) Afforestation programmes
(iii) Education & Social Education programmes
(iv) Organisation of co-operative societies
(v) Conversion of 'C' class *panchayats* into 'B' class.

It has been observed in these villages that generally persons belonging to the agricultural occupation have taken an initiative

for the above mentioned activities. At most of the places the traditional leaders as well as the leaders of to-day are working harmoniously. In all the social change villages, the leaders of the *panchayats i.e.,* the *Sarpanches,* belong to the younger generation and the *ex-sarpanches* of these villages have cordial relation with the newly elected ones. The *panchayats* of some villages were however, reported to be suffering from factional rivalries and a re-election of the *panchayat* became necessary. In a few villages, the older leaders are themselves encouraging the younger people to come forth to take up community works. It is of interest to note that in one of the social change villages, the radical outlook of the *ex-Sarpanch* for a change in the religious customs is also responsible for factions. In the tenure of his leadership, people were forced by him to changes in various aspects of the customs, due to which he failed as a leader and had to resign from the *Sarpanchship.*

The traditional leaders have worked cordially with the VLW and at places such as village 'C', they are reported to be the first adopters of new practices. Also, although at some places there is conflict between the two generations, in general, the older leaders have tried to adjust themselves to the new environment and have encouraged the younger men to come up.

One of the indications of community outlook is the interest and willingness shown for the upkeep of community instituions and buildings created. In this respect the position is not very satisfactory. The road which was constructed during the '*Shram* Week' in village 'H' is not properly attended to or maintained either by the *panchayat* or by the Project. The earth work has been completely washed off. If the work of spreading the *murrum* had been done in time, this would have saved the labour of the villagers from going waste. The *panchayat* as well as the Project could not do the remaining work on account of lack of finance. Similarly a causeway constructed at considerable cost in this village has been washed away. The recreation centre and the windmill in this village are not being used for want of repairs.

The Project has started the activity regarding the youth clubs in the villages. These clubs have undertaken, besides recreation and cultural activities, contributions of labour for development works, organising library and looking after the *ayurvedic* chests etc. only in one social change village.

Very little has been done in the sphere of activities pertaining to women except the social education classes and the *Nari Mandals* which impart training in sewing and tailoring. It is a general practice in the villages that the daughters-in-law are not allowed to attend these classes, though the daughters of the village, even though married, are allowed. It was observed in two social change villages that the opening of the social education classes was not a felt need in the beginning, but the awareness has partly developed in the latter stages. The main beneficiaries of the social education centres are the teen-aged girls.

The craft class started in one social change village has stopped working, as it is not a felt need of the women folk and the teacher

in charge was not able to provide any inspiration, enthusiasm or impetus to the trainees. The main activity of the craft-class is to provide training in sewing and embroidery. The Saurashtra villages are well-known for mirror work and this art of the rural women, if standardised, has a very good scope for marketing; but nothing has been done in this direction. The *Nari-Mandals* at the Block headquarters have mainly women from the service class and other higher class families among its trainees.

Similarly, for home improvement only the Grih-Sushobhan programme has been organised at a few places. The houses were white-washed and decorated with paintings etc. and prizes were distributed.

A seat is reserved for a lady member in the *panchayat*, but she does not praticipate actively. There is no *pardah* custom in the communities of *Ahir* and *Kumbhars* and it is significant that among the other communities also where this custom is prevalent, it is decreasing day by day on account of the frequent social contacts and easy transport facilities.

CRITERION 5: UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS.

Most of the Block and district level officers feel that non-officials should be actively associated with them in the planning and execution of development programmes, as the popular institutions have eventually to take the responsibility for such programmes on their shoulders in a democratic state.

The VLW has been helpful to the villagers in the agricultural extension programme and other development activities. But in one of the social change villages, his flying visits and frequent transfers have stood in his way in establishing individual contacts.

There has been a definite change in the attitudes of the people towards Government servants. Formerly, an official's arrival was associated with a feeling of fear; people avoided meeting him, and did so only as a compulsion. Their present attitude towards officials specially the development staff is quite different. They have been successful in establishing rapport and winning the confidence of the villagers. The villagers willingly come to see them. In the villagers' own words the difference is stated as follows; 'Formerly officials came not only to take but to rob, now they come to give'.

It is felt that if the Block Advisory Committee is called only twice in a year as at present, it may not serve any useful purpose. More active working of the committee and more frequent meetings are considered necessary.

CRITERION 6: AWARENESS AMONG THE UNDER-PRIVILEGED GROUPS

In none of the social change villages there has been any major improvement in living conditions for the lower caste people through provision of facilities, such as paved lanes, better houses, etc. As regards drinking water facilities even though the Government has declared all wells as public wells, in many villages (as in one social

change village) the *Harijans* do not draw water from the well. Here, they take it from the *Kosh-water* lifting device. But there are a few villages (*e.g.*, another social change village 'F') where the caste Hindus do not mind the fetching of water by the *Harijans* from the same well.

Regarding the loans for cottage industries, it may be noted that only an extremely small number of artisans in our social change villages has availed of these. In village 'A' a few potters have been advanced loans and sent for training in smokeless *chullas* at the Shapur Training Centres for the Constructive workers.

Construction of new houses, *bunding* the fields, construction of culverts and cause-ways etc. have provided better employment opportunities to the lower caste people. Besides this, the improved agricultural practices have given better employment both in duration and in wages. Before 1947, the labourers used to get 8 annas per day in wages and that too not regularly, as they were often engaged in free labour demanded by the princes and *girasdars*. The cultivators were given occupancy rights in land in September 1951 and this has been one of the major factors in providing better opportunity for employment by ending the practice of free labour and rising the standard of cultivation. The demand for labour has increased considerably with construction of irrigation facilities, use of improved seeds and the manure mixtures, as a result of all of which agricultural production has considerably increased. It is reported that the introduction of CO2 cotton in the area has greatly increased the demand for agricultural labour. The reason is that the plucking period being short, the demand for labour is great resulting in higher wages for labour. In the case of *desi* variety, there is no question of limited days of plucking. So even some time without hiring the labour, the family members participate in the work.

It has been observed in all social change villages that the wages of farm labour have increased considerably. It is reported that formerly they were paid Rs. 175 to 200 per year (excluding boarding and lodging) but today the minimum wage for that is Rs. 350 excluding boarding, lodging etc. Rise in prices of agricultural produce and greater demand for labour are responsible for this.

It has been observed that the weavers, tanners etc., are not depending solely on their traditional occupations. Even potters are reported to have taken to agricultural labour as a subsidiary occupation. The non-traditional occupation like agricultural labour, wood-cutting, collecting of manure, patrolling the mango trees, (at the village 'A') often provide them a greater part of the total income than the traditional occupations.

In one social change village many of the families have purchased milch cattle to meet the need of milk and milk products. The milk is used mainly for the tea prepared more than thrice in a day. Men, women and children are all addicted to it. The children of the scheduled castes are allowed to attend schools. However, the number of *Harijan* students attending schools is small on account of the need to attend to household duties, and engage in labour.

A seat is reserved for the *Harijan* member in all the *panchayats* but it has been observed that he is generally not an active participant.

Many of the *panchayats* are making efforts to eliminate untouchability but, on account of the age-old oppression, the *Harijans* are themselves hesitant to participate freely in community activities and to assume position of equality. The use of the drinking water well is an example. It can be stated that the prejudices in this respect are slowly being weakened.

Before 5 to 7 years even money from the *Harijans* was accepted only after sprinkling water on it. Though the ties of castes and sub-castes are being loosened day-by-day, they are still powerful according to traditions and customs. But the tradition of village society cannot be wiped out within a short period because it is deeply rooted.

SOME INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC CHANGE

Production:—In all the social change villages fallow pasture lands have been added to the cultivated area. A few cultivators have individually *bunded* their fields; the figures regarding the area conserved are not available. At a few places a tractor was hired by the cultivators for field *bunding*. Consolidation of holdings has not been undertaken by the Project.

The production pattern has undergone some significant changes. Before the formation of the Saurashtra Union, under the rule of *Babi*, growing of groundnuts was banned or discouraged. In the post-integration period, ground-nut has gained importance mainly because it is a more remunerative crop. Also, the legislative controls over the acreage of food and non-food crops have been considerably relaxed. The cultivation of cotton has also increased in the same way.

No major new crop has been introduced but in some villages the people have started growing vegetables on a small scale. The growing of spinach has spread widely on account of greater use by the refugees at Bantwa.

Disposition of increased income:—The extra earnings on account of increased production have gone towards improving the standard of living in the rural areas. *Pucca* houses are coming up. The use of the modern type articles has greatly increased. The village 'C' has had quite a good number of cycles since 1950. They are used for carrying foodgrains to the flour mills in the towns for grinding. In another village also six cycles have been added to the existing number of 28 cycles. Their main use is to enable the people to attend the speculation market at Manavadar.

A part of the increased income is also being directed towards agricultural development *i.e.* towards the purchase of bullocks, seeds, manure, *bunding* the fields, installing the water-pumps on the wells etc. In one social change village 8 new pumps have been installed for irrigation by the cultivators.

Formerly, hardly 5 to 6 persons in a village would be going on pilgrimage every year. But it has been observed that now-a-days the number has considerably increased in many villages. This opportunity for travel helps them in widening their knowledge of the outside world which will definitely be helpful in enriching their personal life. Frequency of travelling in general and visits to the cinemas have increased. The *panchayat* radio is generally used for listening to the film music from Ceylon. The expenditure on marriages has increased. A larger variety of sweets is used at the time of ceremonies.

A part of the increased income is also diverted towards the purchase of ornaments. A few villagers have taken to new styles of dress *e.g.* shirt and paijamas. Quite a good number of houses have acquired cups and saucers of glass, spoons, better type of combs, mirrors and, in a few cases stainless steel utensils. Plastic *chappals* and bangles have become items of daily use in many families.

Organisation of *Gram Rakshak Dals* has been immensely popular in some of the villages in the Project area; social change village 'C' is a good example. Training in firing and camp life is given to the members of the *Dal*. The main work of the *'Dals'* is confined to patrolling and protecting.

STATE: BOMBAY

COMMUNITY PROJECT, MORSI, DISTT. AMARAVATI

CRITERIA (1) AND (2)

Due to the distribution of cotton seed and fertilisers on credit during the Project period, the cultivators have become so much *taccavi*-minded that whatever they are persuaded to adopt needs to be coupled with the *taccavi* facility. However, since during the year under reference the Project could not meet the demand of the cultivators for improved varieties of cotton seed as they did in the previous years, many cultivators purchased the cotton seed from the market. The awareness about the potentialities of the improved varieties of cotton seed is noticed in all grades of cultivators, but the will and effort required to make one's own arrangement of improved seed, failing the Project supply, are lacking in the majority of medium and small cultivators. Similarly, though the knowledge of fertilisers is perceptible at least among the well-to-do and progressive cultivators—there may be one or two such cultivators in a village—the vast majority of small cultivators lack both the knowledge of its application and the required urge to move for availing of the facility. In the early stages of the Project, ammonium sulphate was dumped on the cultivators without adequate extension measures to explain their application. This and the unfavourable experience due to untimely rains has had the result that to-day, in the majority of villages in the Morsi Block, the cultivators have stopped using fertilisers like ammonium sulphate for the rainfed crops. Fertilizers, however, continue to be used on irrigated crops (e.g. the orange crop in the Warud Block) and this use is increasing.

During the Project period, the VLWs were active in propagating insecticides for seed treatment well in advance of the sowing operation. In every village at least half a dozen cultivators now know the use of Agrosan for seed treatment. During the year under review, however, the VLWs did not turn up as usual and the supply line also was irregular. Consequently, the same cultivators who used the insecticides previously did not take the trouble to purchase it from the market or even to make enquiries from the Project and reverted to the old method of seed treatment. This indicates that the awareness of the improved practices was not strong enough for the continued use of the improved practice on their own initiative. However, for garden crops the use of pesticides is realised sufficiently well by the cultivators and these are used on them.

One notable change, however, in production techniques was with regard to the ploughing of land and clearing the fields of weeds. An increasing number of cultivators are now ploughing their fields with iron plough. In the Warud Block, a separate tractor station was opened to meet the demand of the cultivators in this regard. In the Morsi Block too the use of private tractors for ploughing is on the

increase. Since the facility of paying the expenses in twelve yearly instalments was convenient to the cultivators who had no bullock power of their own and who had no finance for making such major improvements, the tractor station was in great demand. There was also some improvement in respect of the irrigation facility in the case of a few cultivators. As regards soil conservation measures, there was no change noticed mostly due to the lack of technical knowledge and guidance from the experts.

In regard to cattle inoculation also, the people of all the classes have no knowledge as to why those inoculations are given to the cattle. But none in the village has shown willingness to take even his best cattle to the nearby dispensary to avail of the facility. They want free service and also in the village at their own leisure. It is now more than a year since the artificial insemination unit was opened at the Morsi Block headquarters. Enquiries made in the social change and other villages clearly bring out the fact that the Project staff did not make sincere efforts to popularise the programme. Leading and influential persons of the villages in the vicinity of Morsi have betrayed ignorance on this count. The few cases of accomplishment were not tactfully handled to enlighten the people in this regard.

The large scale issue of *taccavi* loans for irrigation has made cultivators irrigation-minded, though a number have misused these loans. As seen in social change village 'A', the experiment of lift irrigation, made by one or two progressive cultivators from the loan money, has tended to stir up the people to better efforts, and there is now a demand in several villages for the extension of electricity which would enable cultivators to instal lift irrigation devices. The eagerness and capacity to put forth more effort in this direction are, however, restricted to the medium and big cultivators. The vast majority of the under-privileged persons, however, know that they cannot do anything for want of solvency and lack of other means to effect improvements. This is one of the reasons why the under-privileged people have often referred to the Community Development programmes as benefiting the bigger cultivators rather than helping the poor to improve their lot. Even among the cultivators, the large majority was neither systematically drawn into the programme nor approached with the zeal and outlook of a friend, philosopher and guide. Even when they received material aids like fertilisers and insecticides on an extensive scale, the technical know how of application and follow-up of results from the technical personnel was wholly inadequate. That is why the people have displayed such a great lack of awareness in many respects, despite a big record of physical achievements claimed by the Project during its tenure.

CRITERION 3: REALISATION OF ADVANTAGES OF COOPERATIVE ACTION.

The vital aspect which the Project failed to tackle even in a small degree is the generation of cooperative effort to solve the many economic problems facing a large number of cultivators. Every need of the cultivator was met either by the Project coming to his aid or by the cultivator himself doing whatever he could do best

For example, the distribution of seed, fertilisers and insecticides in the village was often done by the VLW and other Project staff, though it was shown to have been done under the auspices of the *Vikas-Mandal.* This mechanism served the immediate need but did not help in evoking among the needy cultivators a desire and a consciousness of the need for cooperative effort. A simple illustration of lack of cooperative effort, which calls for no sacrifice whatsoever, is found in many villages of the Morsi Block. The Project introduced the ground-nut crop during the second year. For growing ground-nut, it is economical to have contiguous fields under the crop so that the expenses on watch and ward may be reduced and less damage is caused by wild pigs. The individualistic tendency among the people being too powerful, they did not see their common interest in appointing a common watchman for their fields. Consequently, some cultivators who wanted to increase their area under this crop or to introduce this crop had to change their mind. Again, though many villages of the Block have primary credit societies and every year a large number of cultivators draw short-term loans for current agricultural expenses from the cooperative Central Bank, Morsi, the chief aim in view in the case of most persons is only personal gain. All the three social change villages have the same story to tell in this regard.

CRITERION 4: COMMUNITY LIFE

There are, undoubtedly, very few villages in the Morsi Block which clearly show evidence of the growth of community life and collective action. There are a large number of drinking water wells which were repaired without direct sacrifice on the part of the people. Similarly, there are many instances of school buildings where the lease money of land given to school or the *panchayat* contribution was freely used as people's share of the total cost. To make matters worse, even where contributions were obtained from the people some persons managed to get away without paying the contributions. The adoption of coercive methods, far from having an educational value, only produced physical results without building the village for sustained collective action. Again, the execution of the works, like school buildings or drinking water wells, was left in many cases to the Chairman of the *vikas mandal,* who often did the work himself in the name of the *vikas-mandal* without consulting this body. For example, the chairman of the *vikas-mandal* in village 'B' is reported to have employed men of his own group for the construction of the school building and the drinking water well which only served to aggravate the tension between the two groups in the village.

To the question as to who would maintain the completed community works, the common reply was that Government or *Janpad Sabha* would take care of the maintenance. This reply was received even from the leaders of the village. In village 'A' the work of the school building could be completed only by the vigilant care of the Assistant Project-cum-sub-Divisional Officer over the collection of contribution by the village revenue officials. In village 'B' the hostility between two groups has been obstructing constructive work and village 'C' got its school building without any sacrifice on the part of anybody. Thus, in creating the facilities, sufficient

attention was not given on right methods of community mobilization and the general lack of concern about the maintenance of facilities among the villagers is a direct result of this.

In none of the three villages there is any collective activity, social, cultural or economic which the people were not doing before and are doing now. On the contrary, there is evidence of disintegrating forces wrecking the old festivals of community rejoicing. In village 'B', for example, the traditional festival of *Hanuman Jayanti* is not celebrated with as much zest and enthusiasm as in the past. The bitterness of local factions has vitiated the entire atmosphere of the village. In village 'A' also the traditional festival of *Naga Panchami* has not forged any new bonds of community life. In fact the cleavage between the scheduled castes and the caste Hindu community was almost impelling the former community to leave the Hindu fold altogether. The Project never utilised the village festivals for infusing a new spirit of community outlook or for guiding the local leadership in taking judicious democratic decisions by which none will be offended and every one will be pulled in with a real sense of participation. In none of the three social change villages the youth knew what it could have done in the programme of community development. Much less were they given any opportunity to make a bid for new leadership born out of constructive endeavour and progressive outlook. The amenities created, no doubt, served the needs of the people but the method of their creation often lacked the educative touch and left the village organisation untouched so as to build up the real strength of the people.

The women in the villages have played almost no part in community development. The few *mahila mandals* organised in the road-side villages were hardly alive to the real needs of the women and the improved practices, such as home improvement, care of children, better sanitation etc. were not adequately promoted through women. The living habits of the people, therefore, saw no significant change to usher in a more progressive life in the area.

CRITERION 5: UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS

In all the three social change villages, people were very sarcastic when questioned on the attitude and approach of VLWs in solving their problems. VLWs have had inadequate contacts with the villages, while none of the supervisory staff had shown any eagerness to check up their work. The VLWs' contact has been generally limited to a few influential persons only, particularly the Chairmen of the *vikas-mandal* and a few of his group, who were looked up to explain the programmes to the other people. This attitude naturally served the ends of a few influential persons who got the advantage and silenced the potential complainants, but was not very helpful to the large number of the under-privileged persons who were left to take care of themselves. Many a time the VLW chose to work through only one group, thus creating more problems than solving. The VLWs were thus not capable of adopting appropriate methods of community mobilisation to restore harmony in the place of conflicts, and much less did they receive the necessary guidance from

their supervisory staff. Even the big and enlightened cultivators whom the VLWs invariably met have expressed that they did not receive adequate technical guidance from him for the propagation of the scientific methods, and some of them even doubted the abiding interest of the field workers in improving their lot.

Among the extension officers, paradoxically enough, the Agricultural Assistant was not known to anybody in these social change villages except one or two influential persons who now and then turned up in the Project office with some problems. The VLWs did not receive necessary guidance from the Agricultural Assistant. The Social Education Organisers were better known, but they were considered as general purpose men who moved with the revenue officers and tried to take advantage of the subtle executive methods to produce the results. The people in all the three social change villages stated that the Social Education Organisers either inspected the primary school and/or when accompanied by Revenue officers asked them to raise the people's share or submit the account of the school-building etc. They had no activity as social educators and did not maintain a sufficiently close contact with the people to create necessary confidence among them for better effort with right understanding. Because of the needs of the job the revenue officers have greater contact with the villagers. The few leading and influential people of the villages have now shed their old fear of the revenue officers, now often visiting them in the new job of development officers. But a large majority of the people still do not see any clear change in their approach towards them.

However, constant work in the rural area has generally tended to make the officials more sympathetic and aware of their responsibility towards the people. A Revenue Inspector or a *Patwari* is not openly as much coercive today as he was before the inception of the Project. But the change in this regard is not perceptibly strong enough to close the age-old gap between the people and the officials within the short span of the intensive phase of the development programme. The process has indeed started and holds some promise, but it has to be continued and maintained which would call for greater energy, drive and ingenuity.

During the Project period, the Block Advisory Committees were not constituted. The Project Advisory Committee which included members from the non-official leadership did not meet even once in a year. When it met, it was often seen that most of the non-official members remained absent and those who were present hardly contributed anything to the discussions and decisions. The meetings were dominated by the officers, whose only concern was to see that their work and programmes did not meet with any criticism on the floor of the State Assembly.

For the implementation of programmes, the Project worked through *ad hoc* bodies called *vikaş mandals* formed in every village. For special works like roads, road-committees were set-up. The general impression was that most of the non-official leaders did not know their role in planning, coordination and execution of the programmes. The Project authorities argued that the non-official leadership took little interest in development and even M.L.As. of the

area did not turn up for the meetings of the Project Advisory Committee. Even in the various road committees set up for special works like the Rithpur-Tiosa Road, the majority of members took little interest in the day-to-day work of the road. Actually, the collection of contributions was forced by the revenue machinery and the execution done by the Public Works staff of the Project. Again, the integration of revenue and development role in the same officer as already stated, prevented the non-official leadership from asserting itself. In the name of the *vikas-mandal*, as started earlier, the authority for the execution of works was given to the Chairman of that body, and the visits of the officers were so fleeting that none bothered to find out how, and whether, the Chairman was taking the village with him and what he was doing to execute the works. In many villages this only resulted in aggravating the factions. The *Janapad Sabha* also figured in the Community Development activities only to the extent that its funds could be utilised for meeting the people's share in a number of works completed by the Project. The *Janapad* councillors, therefore, did not think beyond the construction programme and Government grant-in-aid that would be made available to them. Thus the Community Development Programme was almost reduced to an amenities programme so far as the role of the non-official leadership was concerned. Their role in the development of the communities and in the general process of economic or social advance of the village people was never tried to be fostered.

CRITERION 6: AWARENESS AMONG THE UNDER-PRIVILEGED GROUPS.

In some villages, drinking water wells were repaired by the Project without any contribution from the people but not as a special benefit accruing exclusively to them. On the contrary in village 'B' the scheduled castes remarked that the repair work was merely a piece of decoration indicating that they had not been prepared for the improvement before it was given to them. In all the three social change villages, the respondents from the under-privileged classes clearly mentioned that they did not get more employment during the Project period either by the introduction of new practices involving intensive cultivation or by means of the cottage industries. However, the construction of the Rithpur-Tiosa road provided employment to many labourers residing at roadside villages in off-seasons, for three continuous years. In one of these, some of the labourer classes are now doing cart-transport work on hire basis. The Project had also no programme of housing for the benefit of the under-privileged classes in the Morsi Block. Even in the Amravati Block where the loans for housing were released, only those who could offer security could take the advantage. The Project staff including the VLWs did not contact the under-privileged classes to the extent they approached the well-to-do classes. The under-privileged class in all the three social change villages referred to their felt needs of more employment opportunities and better medical facilities. The awareness of the possibilities of improving their lot by self-help was almost absent since they thought the relief could be brought about only by Government aid without their participation.

The labour class respondents in all the three social change villages admitted that the construction of school-buildings indirectly benefited them as well.

In all the three social change villages, however, the scheduled caste families have now left eating the meat of the dead animals and are taking bath. This change has taken place mostly on account of the efforts of the scheduled caste leaders themselves. The notion that the caste Hindus do not treat them on an equal basis because of their unclean habits has begun to stir them up to cleaner living. In village 'A', in particular, the *Harijan* community was seen to have become more conscious in this regard. In some villages, the caste Hindu cultivators resorted to retaliatory measures of not engaging the scheduled caste people on farm labour, because the latter refused to undertake the disposal of dead animals. This has naturally resulted in clashes and ill-feeling between the two communities. In this village, for example, the younger persons of the scheduled caste families were thinking of leaving the Hindu fold and embracing Buddhism. Thus, community life in this village is facing the prospects of disintegration.

In the above context, it is no wonder that the under-privileged groups do not think that they were not adequately drawn into the programme. The programme of construction of school building or of road involved participation mostly from cultivators who gave cash contributions generally on the basis of the land revenue. Where even the under-privileged classes were involved the methods adopted for organising the programmes were not educative enough to create in them a sense of adequate participation in the social and economic progress of the community. In all the three social change villages, the labour respondents said that the new facilities having been created by the Government, the Government should take steps to maintain them. The Project during its tenure hardly took up any programmes where the under-privileged groups could be systematically brought in. They were no doubt approached whenever services like cholera inoculations or small-pox vaccinations had to be provided to them. These were availed of by them and appreciated, but they failed to carry conviction that they were conducive to their social or economic progress. Apart from the works programme, which lacked the educative process, whatever else was done did not appeal to the under-privileged groups much.

Due to the abolition in 1954 of the law of pre-emption regarding the right to the first purchase of land, litigation in the civil courts has considerably decreased. The small cultivators or landless labourers are now able to purchase small pieces of land which they could not have done before. In the two social change villages 'A' and 'B', some of the scheduled class families have, thus, purchased small pieces of land. The measure, however, tends to accentuate fragmentation of holdings.

As a result of the provisions of the Berar Tenancy Act, which made possible for the tenant to be the occupant of land for five continuous years or more subject to certain conditions regarding the total size of the individual holding, nobody in the village is now able

to obtain fresh land for personal cultivation. The under-privileged classes mentioned this fact as one great disadvantage following the legislation. The lease-holders, on the other hand, are less inclined to do any improvement of a capital nature on the land taken on lease, because of the fear of ejection at some future date. The legislation regarding permanent occupancy of land by the tiller and the fixing of ceiling on land-holding is, therefore, awaited with great interest by a large number of the under-privileged classes.

SOME INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC CHANGE.

Production:—The production pattern has almost remained unchanged except for the introduction of the ground-nut crop in a few villages of the Block. In all the BMS villages, however, there is no such change. The Project introduced the ground-nut crop during the second year of the Community Project in inferior types of soil, in which both cotton and *jowar* failed to give good returns to the cultivators. Since the damage from wild pigs is now less due to the increased activities of the Sikh gamesmen to kill these pigs, the area under the groundnut crop has increased in some villages. It would have increased significantly and rapidly, had the Project orgainsed the provision of improved seed at reasonable prices and in time every year.

Cultural practices have not changed due to the impact of the Project programmes. Line sowing has been in vogue since long. Production of milk and livestock husbandry in general have not improved during the Project period. The programme for improved poultry touched only a few villages and that too sparsely. Except for large villages, like Shirkhed and Morsi, in which some improved eggs and birds were supplied, the programmes made little impact. The Project programme of irrigation, however, enabled the cultivators to grow more vegetables and fruit trees like oranges where irrigation was possible. For the whole Block, however, the change in this respect has been little, though the process has begun and the interest has been adequately evoked.

As regards improved farming practices, except the use of improved varieties of cotton seed, there is no other practice which is widely followed by the cultivators in the Morsi Block. In the case of improved seed of cotton however, many cultivators had to purchase cotton seed from the market since the Project supply failed to meet their demand. The effects of improved farming could not be realised by the cultivators to an extent as would make a significant difference in their economic status. Those cultivators who have taken to irrigation are, however, earning higher incomes. The extension of electricity to the villages would, however, provide more irrigation and lead to further production of vegetables and fruits.

Employment:—The situation with regard to employment has made no change, since there was no programme for the improvement of

cottage industries or other measure to increase employment especially among the proper classes. The introduction of improved practices in agriculture has not made any difference with regard to the employment potential. During the year under review, the employment opportunity in agriculture was less due to longer gaps between rains, and the wage rates were also low due to a decrease in the demand for farm labour. On the other hand, the prices of jowar and *tur* which form their staple diet were higher.

Disposition of Income:—As said earlier, there was no perceptible change on the economic side save in the case of a few cultivators who could derive benefit out of the irrigation facilities.

As regards consumption expenditure, the number of bicycles has increased in the villages lying on the newly constructed Rithpur-Tiosa Road. The weekly bazar at Nerpinglai lying on this road now brings in more commodities for sale from distant places. Similarly, the vegetables, fruits and cotton of this area have now better transport facility to reach the Amravati market. Sewing machines have not increased nor any improvement in water supply like hand-pumps is visible. Radios and gramaphones are being purchased by the rich cultivators who were previously going in for them only when they visited Amravati. There is no noticeable improvement in residential houses in any village.

In every village of the Morsi Block the tea habit is on the increase. Consequently, there is more consumption of milk for tea. Consumption of intoxicating drinks like country liquor has begun to affect the younger persons and villages like 'A' which were free from drinking have now new addicts growing in them. Speculation which was so far a vice confined to towns and cities has now organised itself even in some villages affecting some working class women as well.

There is a decrease in ceremonial expenditure. Marriage parties do not stay now for more than a day at wedding places. There is no doubt less expenditure on purchasing ornaments, whereas the purchase of clothes, wrist-watches and bicycles has received greater prominence. The expenditure on education, medical aid and the like has also increased.

STATE: HIMACHAL PRADESH

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK, THEOG, DISTT. MAHASU.

The Community Development Block, Theog, was started as a Pilot Project in April, 1952. It was converted into a N.E.S. Block in April, 1954 and into a C.D. Block in July, 1956. During the 4½ years of its existence it sponsored a number of programmes for the benefit of the people. The effect of these programmes on the social and economic conditions of the people is discussed below according to the criteria laid down for the purpose.

CRITERIA (1) AND (2).

Considering the social and economic conditions of the area, before the inception of the Pilot Project, it can be said that the awareness of the possibilities of scientific agricultural and other practices has, to some extent, increased among the people since the development activities were initiated in this area. The degree of awareness, however, varies from field to field and, within a field, from one activity to another depending upon the effectiveness or otherwise of the propagation of a particular practice, i.e., the extent to which it has satisfied the long-felt needs of the people and the magnitude of benefit accruing therefrom in relation to the effort or the expense called for. The people are more aware of improvemnts in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, communications, education and public health than in those relating to sanitation, panchayats and cooperation.

Improved practices in agriculture, e.g., better seeds, chemical fertilizers, fruit and vegetable cultivation and plant protection, have, beyond doubt, come into greater vogue and increased agricultural production. About one hundred miles of roads have also been built in the area. Veterinary aid, specially the treatment of cattle, has helped in reducing cattle mortality. Opening of dispensaries and extension of prophylactic measures have considerably reduced the mortality rate and also, to some extent, improved health standards. These new practices have developed the receptivity for new ideas. Hence the awareness about these new practices. It may also be observed that these were some of the basic needs of the individual villagers which were largely denied to them under the princely regime. With the fundamental change in the character of the State brought about by Independence and the adoption of a welfare ideal, newer ideas about better and fuller life increasingly helped in creating awareness or rather keenness among the people to fulfil these long-felt needs. The general enlightenment and progressiveness that have come in the wake of the Independence are also among the contributory factors bringing about this awareness.

Village sanitation, *panchayats* and cooperatives, on the other hand, are not the badly felt needs of the individual villager. The

benefits that may accrue to the individual by participating in them are not yet apparent to him immediately. Further, efforts to educate the people about their importance and utility have not been made adequately. These activities, therefore, come next in the rating of the villagers. However, whatever be the degree of awareness, it is largely manifested in the elimination of apathy and indifference that were characteristic of the villagers here before the beginning of the development activity.

But it must be emphasised that this awareness generally stems trom the benefits flowing from these practices. Their awareness has not yet developed to the extent of engendering among them the preparedness to make the requisite sacrifice. They would more often like to have the benefits of a scheme right at their door steps. They expect the Government to do almost everything for them. In fact, it is too early to expect the people of this area, steeped as they were in extreme backwardness, to have developed confidence in their own capacity to adopt the improved practices with their own efforts. The demand and the expression of willingness to adopt the improvement on their own are, therefore, only indicative of the beginning of the process of change towards scientific methods.

CRITERION 3.—REALISATION OF THE ADVANTAGES OF CO-OPERATIVE ACTION.

The people have mostly not realised the advantages of co-operative effort. Without imparting adequate education about its advantages and without having a suitable organisation to ensure practical arrangements for the societies financially as well as organisationally, efforts have been made to handle very important tasks like marketing of potatoes and distribution of fertilizers on cooperative lines. The failure on this account has created a feeling of disappointment about cooperation. Thus, the cooperative movement has received a serious set-back in its very infancy. Practically no efforts have been made so far to bring home to the villagers the advantages of cooperation, viz., self-help, thrift and economic activity consequent upon collective effort.

CRITERION 4.—COMMUNITY LIFE

Community life in the area has been fairly strong from times immemorial. The nature of agriculture, which is the main occupation of a predominant majority of the population, is such that mutual help is essential. In almost all agricultural operations and in many other economic activities, mutual help is very common and wide-spread. In the social sphere also people get together very frequently on occasions like fairs, religious congregations, marriages or other social functions which are generally characterised by community singing and folg dancing. Social life in this hilly area has been traditionally very rich and colourful. Project activities or other development programmes do not seem to have exercised any significant influence on it. There is no noticeable social, economic or cultural activity which the people now undertake regularly and did not do so before.

Inter-group relationship is undergoing some change and the development activities have been largely instrumental in throwing

up new leaders specially from among the youth. The new leadership generally is not at logger-heads with the old. The old leadership has developed a feeling of retirement but they do not have the impression that they are being dislodged by the younger generation. By and large, the Project activities have made for greater harmony between different social groups by putting forward newer propositions involving participation of the various groups.

The statutory *panchayats,* which are still in their infancy in this area have, however, yet to establish their position in the emerging social structure.

As regards the maintenance of facilities, generally there is lack of eagerness in the people to maintain them, particularly those created with the assistance of the Government. This tendency is mainly due to the impression that once the Government has provided a facility, it is for the Government itself to maintain or improve upon it. This tendency is noticeable even in the case of old or pre-Project period facilities like school buildings, roads, bridges, etc., which the inhabitants of the concerned villages were maintaining in the past without any outside help. The amenities' programme of the Government, though involving people's participation, has, unfortunately, been responsible for this.

Polygamy, litigation and traffic in women are decreasing. This is more a result of greater contacts with the outsiders, due to better communication facilities available now, than as a result of any welfare programme. Polygamy and traffic in women are gradually being looked down upon, while these used to pass as normal happenings in the past. On the other hand, fashion among women, smoking, drinking and gambling appear to have increased a little. This is possibly because of the gradual loosening of the community sense and the discipline and of the increasing contacts with the city people. Another reason for the increase in drinking, gambling etc., appears to be the rise in money incomes. It may, however, be noted that the development programmes as such have had a very insignificant influence on these social **evils.**

The adult literacy-*cum*-recreation centres of the Project have given opportunities to the youth in some villages to get together for recreational activities likes dramas, sports, etc. As a result if these activities, the youngmen have come closer to the development staff and frequently participate in Project activities. The young people, by and large, are assuming positions of leadership, but the general tendency among the educated ones is to seek employment outside the village rather than to take to agriculture or other ancillary occupations within the village.

The programme sponsored for the welfare of women has not made much headway. Although a number of women's welfare centres were started, where sewing, knitting, embroidery, home economics, child care, etc., were taught, yet, except for knitting, no item has become popular with the women of the area. By and large, the women here are active and equal partners of the menfolk in agriculture and ancillary occupations. A programme which could equip them better for these duties would have been better appreciated and accepted by them than the present one which has a rather urban bias.

CRITERION 5.—UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS

Non-official leaders are slowly beginning to realise the difficulties and limitations of the Governmental development effort. The attitude of officials has also been democratized and their officious approach to the public has largely given place to a new approach of sympathy, sincerity and understanding. This change of attitude is more marked in the staff of the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Public Health and Police Departments than in that of other Departments. According to the officials, the Project level and District level Advisory Committees serve a useful purpose. These committees are largely instrumental in bridging the gulf that existed between the Government and the people. The officials, however, do not like to give any executive or financial powers to them. As for giving wider powers to the panchayats, the powers that are already conferred on them in the *Panchayat* Act are yet to be fully delegated to them. The Act still remains to be fully implemented.

The non-officials very much feel the necessity of extending the scope and powers of the Advisory Committees. According to them, this is the most useful method of cooperation with the officials in development programmes. On their part, there is a keen desire for cooperation with the officials.

As regards the attitude of the people towards the Government, the feeling of apathy, scepticism and fear has been largely replaced by confidence. They are convinced that the Government are genuinely interested in their welfare. They regard the V.L.W. as their friend and guide. Everywhere the villagers demand the services of a V.L.W. because without him, they fear, their development needs may be ignored.

CRITERION 6.—AWARENESS AMONG THE UNDER PRIVILEGED GROUPS

While no efforts have been made by the Project or any other agency to give a special treatment to the under-privileged people, significant social and economic gains have been made by them as an indirect result of the development activities. In the social sphere the upper-class people are now more willing to accept the so-called low-caste people on terms of near equality. The adult literacy classes and the other Project sponsored programmes have also provided them widespread and frequent opportunity to mix with the upper class people. In the economic sphere the construction programmes have considerably increased employment opportunities for the under-privileged people and they are beginning to take advantage of these opportunities. Owing to an increase in the economic activity, more of education and as a result of general development effort, the people of the lower classes are well aware of the possibilities of improving their economic and social status. But they have yet to develop confidence in their own capacity to achieve this. Nevertheless they have a feeling of adequate participation in the social and economic progress of the community because the bulk of the people's participation in the form of free labour is provided by these classes.

SOME INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC CHANGE

Production:—Roughly there has been an increase of about 5 per cent in the cultivated area and of about 10 to 15 per cent in the area under potato crop in this Block. Use of fertilizers and improved seed, growth of subsidiary farming activities like production of vegetables and fruits, adoption of improved cultivation methods like line-sowing, use of insecticides, crop-rotation, etc., are some of the significant changes which have taken place in the production pattern of the area. By and large, well-to-do and younger cultivators have been the first to adopt these improvements. There does not, however, seem to be a strong desire among them to experiment and adopt new practices on their own initiative.

Employment:—The construction programme and the increase in agricultural production have increased employment opportunities to some extent. But it is difficult to give a definite idea of the extent to which these activities have helped in removing unemployment or under-employment. Wages of the non-agricultural labourers are reported to have increased by about 20 per cent and those of the agricultural labourers by about 10 to 15 per cent as compared to those prevailing 5 years back. It is, however, doubtful if the increase has been significant in relation to the rise in the price-level.

Disposition of Income:—A sizeable proportion of the increased income has been utilized for augmenting the production potential. In absolute terms the expenditure on ceremonies and fairs may be said to have increased but in relation to the rise in the price level the expenditure has actually registered a decline. There appears to be a tendency for the increased earnings to flow increasingly into investment channels, though not always towards permanent or significant improvement in the standard of living. A sizeable proportion is utilised for augmenting the production potential, *e.g.*, through investment in land improvement measures, construction and repair of farm houses, purchase of implements and livestock etc. There is also evidence of better consumption standards in food (e.g., more consumption of vegetables, pulses, *ghee*) but more so in such non-essential items as stylish clothing, articles of toilet, drink, tobacco, tea etc. Expenditure on ceremonies has also increased though perhaps not in proportion to the increase in total expenditure.

STATE: KERALA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CHALAKUDY, DISTT. TRICHUR

One serious problem hampering changes through the Community Project in Chalakudy had been its large population. The population covered by the Project was about three times the norm, but the staff pattern was like that in any other Project. The Project area was also not contiguous with the result that access to the different areas was not easy. Some parts were separated by backwaters, while there were many islands not easily accessible.

CRITERIA 1 & 2

There is an increase in the knowledge of the people about the advantages of certain aspects of improved agricultural practices. The most successful case of increased awareness in agricultural practices is that of pesticides. Formerly the farmers used indigenous methods *viz*. chanting *mantras* or performing religious rites to ward off pests. The Grama Sevaks and Agricultural Officers demonstrated the use of BHC, DDT and the equipments like the sprayer and the duster. The adoption of these here and there at the early stages proved a good demonstration, and soon the sale of insecticides increased immensely. Now the people use them even by tilting through clothes when duster is not available. Some farmers' clubs have also purchased dusters with the partial aid of the Project. BHC, or pest powder, as it is called, is very popular among the people. Indeed it has become a second name for the Project. It should, however, be admitted that the Project has not given detailed instructions regarding the application of pesticides, e.g., dosage, type etc. All the farmers do not apply pesticides simultaneously and so, the pests are driven from some fields to find refuge in others. It is also complained that some varieties of pests have become resistant to these insecticides.

The Japanese method has not reached many farmers yet, though it is one of the most important of the recommended practices. The size of the average Japanese plot is less than half an acre and many of those who have tried it did so only once. The reasons given for the discontinuance are lack of water, manures and fertilizers in time. The holdings are small and scattered and also labour is difficult to get, while transplantation has to be done quickly. The new method, however, needs more time and supervision. But some of its features have caught on, e.g., lower seed rate, more manures, transplantation of the seedlings on the same day, greater care of seedlings etc.

Since quality paddy seeds in sufficient quantities are not available with the Department for propagation, the strains of paddy (PTB-10 and Cochin No. 1) which were popularised some years ago by the

Agriculture Department and were improved then are still used widely. These strains are slightly different from the present day improved strains in their size, shape and maturity. The usefulness of seed treatment is not recognised. Coconut and arecanut seedlings of improved strains are, however, getting more and more popular and most people are convinced of their advantages for greater yield, shorter period of maturity and greater resistance to disease. The only factor that stands against the popularity of these seedlings is their higher price and scarcity in the locality.

The manure mixtures, like the coconut mixture and paddy mixture, sponsored by the Project are also getting more and more popular. Successful results obtained through the adoption of coconut manure have encouraged the cultivators to go in for it by paying ready cash. When the Project had stopped the manure sales through the Grama Sevaks, certain cooperative societies and individuals had taken up the distribution themselves. The number of agencies dealing in organic manures had also increased. The difficulty about manuring is, however, lack of finance.

Agricultural implements like the iron plough, thresher, inter-cultivator etc. have not attained appreciable popularity in the villages. Tractor ploughing was introduced by the Project and is quite popular with big farmers. The main argument put forward by the villagers against the use of iron ploughs, such, as the CARE plough is that the existing cattle are not strong enough for them. People, therefore, do not wish to own iron ploughs or tractors.

The Project could develop an interest in the cultivators for fertilizers, but ammonium sulphate is not available now. The most popular manures are groundnut cake and bonemeal but the former is also not available freely. The fears about soil depletion have not disappeared completely. Green manure like Sesbania is unpopular. There is a good reception for grafts and plants but the demand is unmet in many places.

In the field of agriculture, there were many demonstration plots to convince the people of the advantages of the various sponsored scientific programmes. The successful results of some of these demonstration plots have encouraged the adoption of certain improved methods in paddy and coconut cultivation. The number of people who took to the Japanese method in toto had been greater during the first year, but decreased later. This is due to the unsatisfactory yields obtained by the individual farmers. Again, the poor farmers are unable to try the method as they cannot meet the required capital outlay. The preponderance of the Pankurvaram system of tenancy (cultivation of land by the tenant in partnership with the landlord) has been a damper to the adoption of improved methods as the system is too rigid to provide for a larger share of produce to the tenant in case of increased yields.

Artificial insemination was viewed with much distrust at the beginning by the people. Apart from the small size of the local cows, many cases were unsuccessful and in certain cases the milk

yield went down, and this was attributed to artificial insemination. However, after seeing some succesful results, many have regained confidence, but the average villager is more influenced by the talk of its failure than the knowledge of its achievements with which he is not posted properly. The insemination centres are far away from the villages, so that considerable hardship has to be overcome to get free service. Villagers, therefore, like the starting of artificial insemination centres in the villages. Cattle inoculation and veterinary treatment are being adopted by more and more villagers because the Project has succeeded in creating a favourable attitude among the villagers towards these improvements. Cattle inoculation has great popularity in the villages. The only limiting factors are distance and cash. The indigenous treatment is much cheaper. Poultry inoculation is most popular; all the initial fears in this regard having vanished, the only complaint now is that the facilities for treatment are not adequate. But popularisation of Rhode Islands birds was not a success. White Leghorns though popular are very costly. All the same there is great demand for eggs and chicks.

Inoculation and vaccination against epidemic diseases are carried on by the Departmental staff as before. People are having more confidence in such preventive steps. The unreasonable dread of some epidemic diseases like small pox and cholera has also been reduced. It cannot be said if the occurrence of these epidemics is less frequent, though their spread is largely controlled, thereby reducing the number of fatal cases. The incidence of other common diseases like fevers, rheumatism, etc. remains the same. Their treatment is still mainly done by the unqualified indigenous *vaids*. Only the richer people have the financial capacity to consult a qualified allopathic or *ayurvedic* doctor. The Government hospitals are reported to have supplied medicines of poor quality and for whose prescription 'tipping' was found necessary by the people. Hence only in cases where the local *vaids* fail, the patients are taken to qualified doctors. Treatment of diseases by chanting *mantras* and wearing talisman and by such other superstitious methods, however, is now very rarely resorted to.

Sanitation is another field in which general progress is noticed. Keeping the house, surroundings and utensils neat, taking daily bath, wearing tidier graments etc. are the improvements seen in this line. Use of latrines is not yet popular among the bulk of the population who still use open fields. The Project has not paid much attention to this problem. The Wardha type of latrine is disliked by the villagers. Very little extention work in this field is done by the extension workers. The health centres are crowded. In villages 'A' and 'B' nearly 400 out-patients come up for treatment daily.

The percentage of literacy is very high in the State. Most of the children are sent to schools after they complete the primary standard. Education is free upto the middle school. Even the poor people have begun to consider literacy essential. Adult classes also have come into being at certain places as a result of the activities of the Project. But they are as much patronised by children

as by adults. In the Project area there are a few converted basic schools which have not acquired popularity due to the poor standard of education imparted therein. The existing secondary schools and colleges are running in full strength.

The social education programme of the Project has been confined to the starting of youth and women's clubs, libraries and reading rooms, etc. Youth clubs are very popular. The ladies' clubs thrive in rich areas only. Quite a number of social education institutions started with the grant of the Project are dormant now. The poultry clubs have almost ceased to work. The opinion now is that the social education programme of the Project has become an end in itself. Many village leaders consider this programme as superfluous. The irrigation pumps are popular and many cultivators have begun to purchase pumps and motors or oil engines from private sources.

In the field of works, some confidence to adopt the improvements with their own efforts is evident among the people. In many places people are ready to contribute free land while the leaders are prepared to give free supervision. Works taken up or completed under the local development scheme are examples of this joint effort. However, there are certain limitations that stand in the way of creating confidence in their own efforts. These are (i) the idea of constructing works for public benefit by public effort and contribution is a novel one in this area and (ii) the majority of the villagers are poor and, thus, cannot afford cash contribution for the programmes where it is essential.

CRITERION 3: REALISATION OF ADVANTAGES OF COOPERATIVE ACTION.

Except in the matter of works, the advantages of cooperative effort in other fields have not been very much realised by the people. The people here are very individualistic and have bitter experience of the cooperative societies. Most of the cooperatives, being dominated by selfish people who seek only to further their own interest, failed and thus destroyed the very faith of the people in such institutions. Many societies have not taken upon them the important activities like creating employment, marketing of produce, supplying raw materials etc. On the contrary, they are interested only in safe investments like giving credit on the strength of securities. The inadequate departmental supervision is also responsible for the failure of cooperative societies. In the field of agriculture, some cooperative efforts have been made to bring about better farming but the results are not encouraging. Some successful attempts at cooperative irrigation made in village 'C' have not been followed up with persistency. A few cases of joint irrigation have been noticed in village 'D' also. In case of Primary Health Centres and other works of common benefit the villagers have joined together, formed local committees and in spite of individual and group rivalries achieved a large measure of success. The multipurpose cooperative society, serving the villages 'E' and 'F', has proposed the starting of milk unions for the marketing of milk. There has been a slight increase in the membership of the existing societies in the villages. But, considering those who are left out of the movement. This increase is very small.

CRITERION 4: COMMUNITY LIFE.

Community life has not improved much even after four years of working of the Community Project. Perhaps, there was more life and activity in the social clubs in the initial stages; but most of them are now inactive as the initial enthusiasm has cooled down considerably. The ladies' clubs which were very active at one time have become particularly inactive. Persons from the poorer classes are rarely enrolled as club members. Thus, the existing social clubs are not representing all the classes of the village community. Apart from these clubs, there is no other institution or facility in the villages to act as a suitable community centre.

Two of the main difficulties are the division among the people along religious lines besides those of caste and the physical distance between families, because of the peculiar settlement pattern. Because of the latter, the sense of being part of a community, which is found in villages in other parts of the country, is largely lacking.

One of the main reasons that checks the growth of collective action is the practice of awarding Community Project works to the nominees of the *panchayat* who are generally contractors. Such works pass for regular contract work except for the element of people's participation in the shape of land contribution. The Project's lift irrigation works were given on contract but the Project did not fulfil its responsibility of getting the free surrender of land. Moreover, the land value was excluded from the estimates with the result that some interested local leaders, energetic youngsters and *panchayat* members took pains to obtain land contribution.

About *panchayat* works, the villagers feel that the members and the President so manage to get the contracts for themselves that any help the villagers wish to extend ultimately benefits only the selfish few. The villagers hold the same view in respect of the Project works also.

Leadership:—In this area the traditional leadership has been allowed to function wherever it was found effective and capable. No marked change has taken place in the leadership pattern in the villages. The *panchayat* members and Presidents are all traditional leaders. The youth have not assumed any position of leadership. In the *Vypin* areas, the youth leadership is observed to place politics before service. There are only two or three young *panchayat* Presidents in the whole Project area. Wealth is not accepted as a criterion for leadership, though in a few *panchayats*, the rich have won the elections through the sheer influence of money. In most of the *panchayats*, the well-to-do are not associated with the *panchayats* nor do they hold positions of leadership. Litigation is decreasing. The villagers try to settle disputes out of court as far as possible and there is a realisation of the futility of litigation.

There has been an increased activity under the programmes relating to the forming of libraries, reading rooms and *samajs* etc.. but the intensity varies according to the enlightenment of the youngsters in the village welfare activities like cutting pocket roads. but such functions are not regularly undertaken. The youth have

not assumed the position of leadership. They are not generally in the forefront. They do not take to cultivation as a profession, as their aim is to take up service.

The work among women has shown good progress in certain areas where more educated women are found. The women's clubs centre round activities like music, dance, folk-songs etc., but the promotion of economic activity is dependent upon the availability of finances. These clubs need greater guidance from the Social Education Organisers and experts like health visitors and lady doctors.

CRITERION 5: UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS.

In the initial stages, the outlook and behaviour of the Project staff towards the public were much better. There were occasions when the staff members had given personal advances without any profit motive to the representatives of the people who could not find the money to carry on the works programme. One of the Project Executive Officers used to remark that he was approached by the people more freely in the Project than when he was holding a different and a smaller job. Any villager could be seen walking directly to the Project Executive Officer's room for a clarification of even minor matters. The feeling among villagers is that the better understanding shown by higher officers is not found at lower levels

There is now a general feeling that the initial enthusiasm of the Project staff no longer exists and that the Project is like any other Department in the matter of efficiency and attitudes towards the people, etc. Criticism of the political connections of the officers and extravagant use of the jeeps has also been met with in some cases.

Co-operation between the officials and the non-official leadership in a village is usually related to the progress made by Project activities in it. Apart from the *panchayat* leaders, the Project has received the co-operation of other local leaders in the villages. Besides the *panchayats*, other institutions, which have offered co-operation to the Community Project, are the co-operative societies and certain other *ad hoc* bodies like *Gram Seva Samities*. The Society of village 'F' has been exceedingly co-operative with the Project, as a result of which a number of works were successfully undertaken. Some *panchayat* Presidents have taken up Project works in their personal capacity. But some of them were guided only by profit motive.

Generally, the *Grama Sevaks* have been getting on well with *panchayat* Presidents. In a few cases, however, the *Grama Sevaks* complained that *panchayat* Presidents wanted to achieve their personal ends. The grievance of the *panchayat* members and villagers was that the visits of the *Grama Sevaks* and Extension Officers into the interior parts were rare. The latter were seen only in the road-side villages going in jeeps and on cycles. The *panchayat* members also felt that there was no attempt on the part of the Project to take the ward members into confidence on matters relating to the Project activities.

CRITERION 6: AWARENESS AMONG THE UNDER-PRIVILEGED GROUPS.

The general activities of the Project in works, agriculture, social education, health and sanitation etc. have covered the under-privileged groups as well as the other groups. Great improvement in the former's ways of life is seen in the field of health and sanitation. In dress, in environmental hygiene, literacy and general knowledge, they have improved considerably in most of the villages. As a result, they have acquired more individuality. They have also begun to realise the value of work and hence are less idle. The habit of drinking and gambling has decreased to some extent among them. Quarrels among family members are also less frequent now. Cases of starvation due to poverty have also decreased. The improvements do not have much to do with the development activities. They are the result largely of the impact of education.

Though the rules governing the loans have been simplified so as to benefit the under-privileged also, it cannot be said that many could benefit out of the loan programme. Many poor people find it difficult to get solvent sureties. The problems of marketing and lack of facilities for buying raw materials are also there. Consequently, there is not much awareness of the possibilities of improving their economic and social status by their own efforts. There are limitations to their own efforts also. They require aid and guidance from outside. Some of the common benefits like wells and roads are not fully appreciated by the underprivileged because they are conscious of the wide gulf between their innumerable felt needs and the low achievements.

The awareness of the possibilities of improving their economic and social status by availing of the benefits of the development programmes has not increased much, because even after four years some of the special schemes for their benefit have not been successful. The scheme of helping potters by forming 4 co-operative societies has not made much headway. Only one society has been formed. The bamboo-mat scheme to organise a co-operative society for its workers is not working well, as all the members can't find sureties even under the present rules. The screwpine mat-weavers have not benefited much. The handloom weavers were benefited but a large part of the expenditure went for unproductive purposes. The *charkha* class has been advantageous to many women. The scheme for starting work centres in two depressed class colonies has been progressing at snail's pace. Only one shed is complete. It is very difficult now to push through this scheme. Agricultural loans have been very beneficial but the number of recipients is not large. The Project loans could satisfy only a small portion of the credit needs.

The under-privileged have participated mainly in the works programme. The workers are happy with regard to these items, because they are provided with employment. The labour classes are always ready to work at local rates of wages which are less than the PWD rates. This shows that it is not the awareness of the advantages of collective activity but the acute problem of unemployment that encouraged them to offer for labour at reduced rates.

In special activities, the participation of the lower classes is poor. The main reason is that they have to devote all their time in the peak seasons to farm work, while in the off seasons they go out in search of employment. Their womenfolk still suffer from inferiority complex, though, of late, this attitude is undergoing a change for the better. In women's clubs, at many places, the higher castes do not favour the membership of the lower caste persons. The most successful attempt to get their participation is through the *charkha* classes. The under-privileged youths of these groups are not represented in the youth clubs, because it is not possible for them to pay the subscriptions, however small they are.

None of the poorer class families has any planned economy. They lack experience of and guidance in planning. They really do not have much sense of adequate participation. Even that urge in that line is not found.

SOME INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC CHANGE.

Production.—The major factor influencing the production potential in the area is the Chalakudy diversion weir of the State Works Department which has brought considerable dry land under irrigation. Irrigation has led to an increase in the irrigated area as well as in the cultivated area. A small proportion of the lands previously used for the cultivation of dry crops has now been brought under paddy.

Employment:—For the labour class families the employment opportunities were greater two years ago, when there was more activity under irrigation works besides the regular Projects activities. The labour is not very mobile. This is an area where three crops are raised in wet land. Of late, employment opportunities have increased to some extent only. The real problem is that there is no source of continuous employment for the labour, whose real wage has gone down, due to rise in the cost of living. The employment of the educated has not shown much progress.

Disposition of income:—Acquisition of land for irrigation has brought some money in certain villages as acquisition charges. This income was spent in repaying old debts, buying more land, repairing the houses, or in marriages, household expenses and the like.

Expenditure on consumption has increased due to the higher cost of consumption articles and the general improvement in food habits. The films are so popular that cinema houses are seen even in villages. Tea and coffee are popular. There has been an increase in the number of bicycles and sewing machines but hand pumps are not popular. Radios are more favoured than gramophones. But these facilities are naturally made use of by the richer people particularly in the urbanised villages like Chalakudy, Crangannore, Koratty and Pariyaram. New buildings and new shops are springing up in these villages. The face of Chalakudy has completely changed, though this is not due to the Community Project activities. In all the villages more houses are being built. While the houses of the poor are the same, *pucca* houses are well ventilated. There is no change for the better in ceremonial expenditure. Marriage feasts and

burials continue to involve the villagers in needless expenditure. The more enlightened villagers have tried in vain to bring about reforms. There is a greater tendency on the part of the rich to spend money rather than to save just to maintain their prestige and status. In the face of progressive legislation and increased taxation, they believe that saving at any cost is not worth it.

STATE: MADHYA PRADESH

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK, ASHTA, DISTT. SEHORE

The N.E.S. Block, Ashta was started in October, 1953 but was converted into a C.D. Block in April, 1955. During the three years of its existence it sponsored a number of programmes for the benefit of the people. An attempt is made in the following paragraphs to bring out the nature and extent of changes brought about in the social and economic conditions of the people during this period.

CRITERIA (1) AND (2)

In respect of agriculture it may be pointed out that the efforts of the Block were not so directed as to create any particular awareness about the scientific methods of agriculture among the people. Agricultural extension programmes had only a secondary importance in the Block's scheme as all energies and attention were concentrated on constructions alone. The programmes in this sphere were the distribution of wheat seed and issue of chemical fertilisers. The stock of wheat seed was 500 maunds which met only a fraction of the local requirements. The seed was returnable at par, it was an interest-free loan and its multiplication was also not done.

So, the majority of the villages remained untouched by the seed programme. **For example, of the 40 coverage enquiry villages, only in** four were people found to be aware of this programme, and in the remaining, people did not know anything about improved seed wherefrom the same was available or what advantages it conferred. Even in the villages where there was awareness, some of the families had taken improved seed, but they felt little convinced of its benefits as it did not prove much advantageous to them because under dry conditions the seed was yielding no extra gain. Demonstrations about seed were hardly given in any of the villages. So an endeavour like this can hardly be expected to create any urge or appreciation in the minds of the people for the improved seed or awareness about it.

The same may also be said about chemical fertilisers. Its sale figures do not in any way stand as an index of its acceptance or popularity because its distribution has always been backed by compulsion, *e.g.*, every *taccavi* holder was forced to take one or two bags. In fact the cost of fertilisers used to be deducted from the *taccavi* money at the time of advancing the actual amount. With the seed also it was a compulsory accompaniment. Cases were also reported in which, with the issue of cement permits, fertiliser bags were also tagged. Chemical fertilisers therefore have been largely supplied without the people's will or need for it. People were not educated in the dosage or method of its application and, consequently, many found it harmful. Generally, people have a feeling that due to the lack of proper irrigation facilities, fertiliser does harm and

they consider the farm-yard manure to be the best. In a few villages, however, where the irrigation resources are good and the level of consciousness high, cultivators had adopted fertilisers even before the N.E.S. Block and in these adoption has been greater and of a permanent nature.

Scientific practices in other sectors, *viz.*, animal husbandry, health etc., have not been sponsored by the Block at all. The normal departments too have done very little which could create any real consciousness about the possibilities of the adoption of improved practices.

CRITERION 3: REALIZATION OF ADVANTAGES OF COOPERATIVE ACTION

Judging from this criterion of social change, it may be said that among the cultivating class the realization of the advantages of cooperative effort is extremely inadequate. Out of 272 populated villages in this Block, cooperative societies exist only in 26 villages. These societies again have not been organised as a result of the existence of a spirit of cooperative endeavour among the people, but have actually come into existence firstly on account of official persuasion and secondly for meeting certain credit needs at comparatively lower rates of interest. Moreover, the 26 societies that have been formed represent a very meagre percentage of families in each village. Two of the social change villages have got cooperative societies. In both the villages 90% of the members consider that they have committed a mistake in becoming members because, since they have become members, the local credit from private sources is not available to them and at the same time the amount of credit that they get from the cooperative society hardly meets all their requirements. The society is viewed as a part of the Government machinery and none except the office bearers knows of their share money, deposit or dividend.

CRITERION 4: COMMUNITY LIFE.

It is the general opinion of the elders of the social change villages that the corporate atmosphere of the village community is getting weaker day by day with every step taken in the direction of the advancement of civilization. They feel that what is termed as conservatism at least made for a homogeneous atmosphere and a feeling of brotherhood. The so-called modern civilization disturbs that relationship and gradually the present age is turning out to be a race for individual success.

About inter-group or inter-factional relationship, the elders feel that although the old order might have been partial or despotic, based on the principle of haves and have-nots, that order had some inherent discipline through which there was unity in diversity and every village, whatever its internal differences, was a strong fortress and a symbol of strong community life. There may have been created equality of opportunity for everybody now, but discipline is lacking and this has become a weak spot in the present-day village organization.

The Block or any other Govt. Department has played no part to improve inter-group or caste relations. On the other hand, caste feelings have received an indirect impetus due to the policies of the Block, *e.g.*, in the construction of wells grants-in-aid have been given separately for the *Harijan* and the general wells. In many cases the grants have been given separately for groups among the *Harijans* themselves. So the caste feeling has not been reduced.

Collective action has, however, come into vogue due to the programmes of the Block. The last three years have seen the construction of as many as 36 school buildings being taken up in this area in which people have contributed free labour and material.

In securing contribution from the people the village leadership has been helpful. The initiative in each village from the public side was invariably taken by the village *Patel* or the *Sarpanches* of the *gram panchayats*. At quite a few places, the older *Patels* and other traditional leaders have been replaced by men of the new generation and, thus, young blood is coming to the helm of affairs. The young leaders, however, in almost all cases belong to the *Patel* families. Among the *Harijans*, mostly the *chowkidars* are representing the community in the *panchayats*.

It may be concluded that the community life, in so far as it implies the rendering of selfless service to the society as a whole or the general give-and-take of life by participating in each other's sorrows, sufferings and ceremonies, is definitely weaker, but in cases, where, while the collective objective is fulfilled and individuals also benefit, there is a good evidence of the growth of a spirit of collective action. The construction and repair of school buildings, irrigation tanks, drinking waters, etc., are good examples of this.

The village quarrels about land, property and women are essentially the same as before and there has been little change in the outlook of the people so that the issues under dispute could be settled amicably among themselves. The *panchayats* which are still new in this area have produced no salutary effect on this so far.

Gambling has not been much in vogue among the people in this area. Drinking has been quite rampant. The *Patels* and the *Harijans* are much addicted to it. It has been on the decline among the *Patels* but the lower-caste people still use it quite commonly. The decline of this habit among the *Patels* has come about mainly on account of a fall in their income. Secondly, they now come into frequent contact with various Government officials, chiefly the extension agency, from whom they have learnt to consider drinking a social evil.

Social offences like dacoity, murder, kidnapping of women have, on the other hand, been on the increase. The increase in dacoity is related to two causes, firstly a gradual loosening of community ties and discipline, and secondly a general rise in the prosperity of the village people. The dacoits feel that villagers are well off

now. Formerly, only big *Patels* or *mahajans* were the victims, but now even small cultivators are deprived of their petty belongings at the point of gun.

CRITERION 5: UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS.

In the outlook of officials and their method of approach to the people there has been a tremendous change. Prior to the establishment of popular regime, the approach of the officials was quite officious and overbearing. The attitude at present is one of service. The various officials are quite sympathetic in their approach to the people. Even the officials of the Revenue Department have toned down to a great extent, since they have been entrusted with development work and have realised that the extension approach is the best.

There is quite a good evidence of cooperation between the officials and the non-official leadership. In every development work taken up in a village, the cooperation of the *Patel*, as also of the *panchayat* members, is elicited. The charge of construction works is invariably given to the *Patels* or the *Sarpanches*. In every activity in a village, the *Patel* or the *Sarpanch* mainly and the other members of the *panchayat* generally are actively associated. The policy of the Block has been to entrust the entire work to the *Patel* or the *Sarpanch*, the V.L.W. or other Block officials occasionally supervising the same.

Both the officials and the non-officials feel that Government control should continue as the non-officials have not yet developed so much sense of responsibility and acumen as to handle big and important schemes completely independently.

CRITERION 6: AWARENESS AMONG THE UNDER-PRIVILEGED GROUPS.

There has been a uniform awareness among the under-privileged groups, chiefly the *Harijans*, that, through availing the benefits of the development programme, there are possibilities for them to improve their lot. This awareness has been brought to them mainly by the *Harijan* Welfare Assistant posted in each *tehsil* since 1952.

It has, however, been noticed that, in all the works of general benefit, the *Harijans*, as a group, have resented any participation, be it in the form of money or labour, advancing the plea that they had neither the resources nor the time, free from their daily wage earning, to volunteer for public service, although they might in fact be wasting their time. It is also seen that they wish to maintain a separate identity in every walk of life even though the Caste Hindus may like to own them. In organising community centres, the *Harijans* have always tried to keep separate musical instruments for them, and, wherever they have been interested in music programmes, they have contributed for having separate arrangements for themselves. In most of the villages the *Harijans* are not keeping good relations with Caste Hindus.

What is, therefore, needed is a change in their outlook towards life and an improvement in their daily life. It is hoped that afterwards the matters may show an improvement, as the *Harijan* children who are being increasingly educated take a more enlightened view.

SOME INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC CHANGE.

Production:—There has been little or no change in the pattern of production during the last three years. There have been, of course, some sporadic changes in a few villages where due to an increase in the irrigation facilities, cultivation of sugarcane and certain spice crops has been on the increase. Kitchen gardening has also increased in the neighbouring villages of Ashta, because, due to an increase in the number of development offices there, the demand for vegetables has risen.

No land improvement practices except irrigation measures have been adopted here. The irrigation facilities have obviously been increased through the construction of irrigation wells and tanks. Some barrages have also been constructed by the Government, but it is a sad commentary that people in this area do not utilise many of the irrigation facilities that have been created by the Govern ment for their benefit.

Apart from what has been mentioned above, there have been no changes in the production pattern and only a few in the adoption of improved farming practices. There has been a limited adoption of improved wheat seed and fertilizer. These have already been dealt with under criteria 1 and 2 above.

Employment:—The employment position has definitely improved. Due to various construction works, undertaken by the Block, the Revenue Department and the P.W.D., the employment potential has gone up. The wages have also increased. These constructions have created a large number of masons from among the ordinary wage-earning class. There was a dearth of really skilled masons to cope with the tempo of the construction activity. Consequently, the ordinary labourers learnt house building. There has been a simultaneous growth in bricklaying and tile-making. Many have developed these on account of the increased demand for these articles. Side by side, the constructions in the private sector have gone up, thereby increasing further employment opportunities for wage earners.

Disposition of income:—The additional income that has accrued to the cultivators and other classes due to the rise in the prices of foodgrains and wages is mainly utilized in the following order:—

(a) Repayment of old debts, (in case of those who are indebted), so much so that indebtendness has considerably decreased.

(b) Construction of houses. The constructions effected by the Block and other Government agencies have had undoubtedly a good effect and people now are trying to switch over to *pucca* walls and English tiles or tin

roofing. A clear index of this are the newly constructed dwellings that appear in the country side.

(c) Manufacture of ornaments. The increased income is further utilised in getting ornaments prepared.

(d) Investment on agricultural improvements like irrigation wells, etc., comes last.

There has been a decrease in ceremonial expenditure in the sense that there is not so much of feeding done in marriages and other feasts now as before, although the total amount of expenditure incurred may be the same in view of the rise in prices.

Bicycles, gramophones, radios, sewing machines, etc., are not commonly acquired. There have been a few additions of cycles or sewing machines but that was for trade purposes.

STATE: MADRAS

A VILLAGE IN ERODE COMMUNITY PROJECT, DISTT. COIMBATORE.

At the time of the Bench Mark Survey in 1954, the most important item of Community Development work done in the village was the establishment of a first aid veterinary centre. There were two adult literacy centres also under the auspices of the Community Project. But now this village has laid two approach roads of a total length of about three miles connecting two of the hamlets with the main village. It has built a *Pucca* school building also with the aid of the Community Project. Three latrines were also constructed by the contributions made by the Community Project and the *Panchayat* Board. But these material achievements do not really show the latent energy of the villagers who are very eager to develop their village in all possible spheres. Almost all people in the village irrespective of caste or social and economic standing are aware of the activities of the Community Project in general and especially its actual working in their village.

There was a very heated controversy between the Community Project authorities and the villagers regarding the establishment of a primary health centre. This village and a village nearby were contesting to have the primary health centre opened in their respective villages. The people of this village began collecting contributions for this purpose but choice of the centre was finally made in favour of the other village. This action on the part of the Project has not yet healed the wounds in the minds of the villagers here. They have sent appeals upto the Community Projects Administration. But with all their roused feelings, they are still willing to come forward with contributions both in money and labour. In this respect of village development all the people of this village stand united without difference of caste or group affiliations.

CRITERIA (1) AND (2).

The village has got irrigation from the Lower Bhawani Project (L.B.P.) canal. Before the canal came, the bulk of the cultivated area of the village was dry, and only small areas were irrigated by wells. Now the whole village has become a wet area. The crop pattern has also changed as a result. Before the advent of the LBP canal the cash crop of tobacco was being cultivated. Now this is being replaced by paddy as the land has become unfit for tobacco cultivation.

The cultivators in this area were already having improved agricultural practices. Due to the activities of the Madras State Agricultural Department improved seed and chemical fertilizers were already being used here long before the advent of Community Projects. With the introduction of paddy, the cultivators are now experimenting with the Japanese method of paddy cultivation with the help and advice of the Village Level Workers.

No attempt has been made in this village for consolidation of holdings. The problem of erosion is not acute here and so the soil conservation scheme is not being considered for this village. There is no electricity in this village, but it is likely to be extended here very shortly. There is considerable demand for it, because if electricity becomes available, cultivators can reduce the cost of well irrigation by doing away with the "bucket and bullocks lifting system". But this may not increase the production of any agricultural produce because there is little land left now without irrigation after the extension of irrigation from the canal.

This method is being tried mostly by the bigger cultivators. In other respects of cultivation, there is no marked difference in the production methods of big and small cultivators in the village. It is too early to comment on the acceptance of the Japanese method as the introduction of paddy cultivation itself is only a year old.

There is no growth of subsidiary agricultural activities like poultry-farming, dairying etc., in this village. These activities are absent in the village as the cultivators have been busy with cash crop cultivation. With the introduction of food crops now, they may take to poultry farming and other subsidiary agricultural activities.

There is no expansion in the sphere of cottage industries also. The traditional potters and blacksmiths are still doing their job as usual with the old equipment. The Community Project has not taken any steps so far as to improve their technique of work. These artisans are prepared to accept new and improved implements if they are supplied to them at cheap rates and if they are taught to use them properly. They want a cooperative society for them to give them credit and organise their sales. The Industries Pilot Project has not yet undertaken any activity in this village and the artisans of this village are not aware of such a Project.

There is a good demand for an artificial insemination centre. This centre will not cost much to the Government, as there is already a first aid veterinary centre in the village. The villagers have realised the value of the scientific treatment of sick animals and now they much prefer this to the native treatment so much so that they are prepared to travel long distances to bring their sick cattle to the dispensary. The demand for artificial insemination is a natural corollary of the establishment of the first aid veterinary centre.

CRITERION 3: REALISATION OF ADVANTAGES OF COOPERATIVE ACTION.

There is a cooperative credit society in this village, which has 300 members and a share capital of about Rs. 10,000. The value of a single share is Rs. 10-4-0 and each share holder can get a loan upto Rs. 50 per share. This society is working very successfully. During the drought years, this society had given loans to many needy *ryots* and its services during those years were much appreciated. It has an outstanding loan amount of about Rs. 60,000. Credit is given on mortgages of land, houses and agricultural commodities also. The society has been showing profits which during

the last year came to Rs. 1,000. This society has been in existence for the last 25 years or so. Now it is proposed to convert it into a multi-purpose cooperative society. The villagers realise its importance in the economy of the village. However, no other activity in the cooperative field has been noticeable during the Project period.

CRITERION 4: COMMUNITY LIFE.

In the beginning, the initiative for development work in this village came mainly from the officials. But when once the first aid veterinary centre was opened and its valuable services realised by the villagers, their enthusiasm for other development work began to be aroused. A village development committee was formed. All the *Panchayat* Board members and the traditional village leader called the *Pannadi* constitute this committee. The *panchayat* is a 'minor' one, and it is noteworthy that there has been no contest for the membership of the *Panchayat* Board so far in this village. The *panchayat* members get the approval of, and generally are nominated by, the traditional leader. The village development committee takes the initiative for all the development works. For the construction of the school building, this committee has worked hard to collect subscriptions and it has succeeded. In the same way, a new building has been constructed to house the first aid veterinary centre. The traditional leader has not lost any of his influence or control over his people. He is held in esteem and his words are given due respect. Almost all petty quarrels and disputes between the villagers are settled by him. As the village development committee consists of all members of the *Panchayat* Board and this village leader, there have been no serious rivalries between the villagers for securing the leadership position. The inclusion of the traditional leader has greatly strengthened the committee which has been generally accepted for the development of the village.

The course of development activities has not thrown up any new leaders, however. The old leaders are still accepted. In fact their position has been strengthened because of the development activities, and they have risen in the estimation of the villagers. The *Panchayat* Board is also strengthened because it could do some constructive work with the aid of the Community Project. The Board has constructed three latrines and these have become very useful now as the villagers find it inconvenient to go to the wet fields as was their custom before. Due to the seepage water coming from the main LBP canal, which passes through this village, the fields have become wet and the villagers are forced to use latrines, the construction of which was timely and very useful. The development activities have also not made for any social tension in this village, because the works are of general usefulness. In fact there is now a concerted and united effort by all the villagers to develop their village. As mentioned above, the controversy regarding the opening of a

Primary Health Centre brought all the villagers closer and made them more united than ever before.

All the facilities are being properly maintained. The first aid veterinary centre is now under the regular Veterinary Department while the adult education centre has been handed over to the Education Department. Latrines and roads are being maintained by the *Panchayat* Board. The villagers want the Government to continue to give 50% of the cost of all activities as has been the practice hitherto because they feel that, left to themselves, they cannot raise sufficient money required for construction works. They want Government supervision during the construction of all works as they are not qualified experts, as they put it.

The most important collective activity in this village is the village *shandy* (weekly market) which meets every Friday. This *shandy* is of ancient origin and has become a part of the social and economic life of the village. It performs the dual function of helping the *ryots* to buy their needs and dispose of their surplus goods. The *shandy* day is the day on which all kinds of payments are made. The weekly labourers are paid on this day. The labourers do not work in the afternoon of this day as they have to go there to purchase the necessary articles. Almost all the families in the village visit the *shandy* either to buy their necessary household goods or to dispose of their wares. One can see the people carrying cots, baskets, broomsticks, mud-pots etc., on their heads to the *shandy* place. Commodities from nearby places are brought here in bullock carts for sale. Another collective activity of the villagers is the *Mariamman* festival. This festival is celebrated on a grand scale every year. The origin of the festival is not known to anybody in the village. The festival is open to all Hindus, but the *Harijans* do not take part in it as they fear that the wrath of the Goddess *Mariamman*, whom they fear, will punish them with small pox if her abode is polluted by them. Their economic backwardness is perhaps the basic reason for such self-exclusiveness.

There is a community recreation centre in the village but only few people take advantage of it. The youth and for that matter most of the cultivators of the village are engaged in their own work so much so that these people do not find time to enjoy the 'luxury of recreation' as they put it. Due to the availability of water from the Lower Bhawani Canal, there is now agricultural activity in the village all through the year. Further, the villagers are very busy transforming their former tobacco fields to paddy fields since tobacco cultivation has now become impossible due to excessive water and seepage. The Community Project has played a vital role in this respect. Two adult education centres have also been opened in the village to spread education among the adults. The progress of these has contributed somewhat towards the general decrease in social offences. But the major part is due to the opening up of the village to outside influence by making transport facilities available to the village.

The youngmen who attend the nearby high school have opened a volley ball club and they play the game daily. They do not show any interest in agriculture and after their education these boys want

to go for jobs, preferably in any Government Department. The elderly people of the village say that after school and college education the boys become sophisticated and unfit to do ploughing and other work connected with agriculture. But this is somewhat exaggerated because it is found that a large number of the youth engaged in agriculture among the *Goundar* community are educated upto the middle school standard. It is the high school and college education that produces an aversion for manual work.

There is no *mahila mandal* or any other women's organisation in the village. The position of the women *vis-a-vis* that of men has undergone no change as a result of the community development work. But it may be mentioned here that spinning has become somewhat popular among a section of the women in one of the hamlets as a result of the work of a Lady Spinning Organiser appointed by the Community Project. This enables them to earn a side income of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per week. Economically they are better off now due to this extra income accruing to them through spinning in leisure time. As regards changes in practice, the only notable one is in the sphere of sanitation, where the women folk also use the latrines provided by the *Panchayat* Board.

CRITERION 5: UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS.

The V.L.Ws. have been frequently transferred from this village. The present VLW has been here only for the last one year or so. He is advising the *ryots* in the Jap. method of paddy cultivation. He has forwarded loan applications from villagers for pump-sets and fertilizers. But his role is not fully recognised by the villagers. The bigger and more influential cultivators especially forward their petitions and demands direct to the Project Officer. Further this village has seen three VLWs in 3½ years. So there was no chance on the part of the villagers and the VLWs to understand and come closer to each other. Thus, the VLW has failed to get into intimate touch with the people, especially those of the interior hamlets. One of the former village guides had worked hard for organising the construction work of the school building and the first aid veterinary centre. His services are appreciated by the villagers.

The villagers do not any longer have fear of Government officials. They are now putting forth petitions and memoranda to Government servants freely. They now realise that Government servants are really interested in their welfare. They say that if left alone, without the influence of elected MLAs, the Government servants are generally impartial and efficient.

CRITERION 6: AWARENESS AMONG THE UNDER-PRIVILEGED GROUPS

There is some improvement in the living conditions of the lower castes people, i.e. *parayas* and *chakkiliyas*. A drainage trench has been dug around the dwellings of the *paraya* community by the Project for which they have contributed labour at reduced wages. They have got a representative on the village *Panchayat* Board and through him they ventilate their grievances and demands to the

authorities concerned. They have put forth a proposal for a housing colony and have promised voluntary free labour for the construction of these houses. This proposal is now receiving the attention of the Community Project authorities. The *Harijans* are now well aware of their rights and do not shrink from putting forth their demands in petitions and memoranda to the authorities concerned. Thus we find a definite social change in the *Harijan* community of this village as a result of the general awakening after the Independence, which was strengthened as a result of the Community Project activities.

These people are economically better off now as a result of considerable employment being made available to them by the constructional activities of the Lower Bhawani Project and the Community Project. Due to the availability of water now and extensive activity in the preparation of land for irrigation, they get employment throughout the year either in the agricultural sector or in the non-agricultural sector such as laying of roads, construction of houses etc.

The second community of *Harijans* in the village are "*chakkiliya*" who are cobblers by tradition. But now they do agricultural as well as general labour also. This *change* is due primarily to a reduction in the demand for their products. People have begun to purchase *chappals* and other leather goods from the adjacent towns, thereby decreasing their demand for these things from the local *chakkiliyas*. Thus we find that this community is practising non-traditional occupations due to economic pressure. They do leather work, but labour has become their primary means of livelihood. Similarly, the *nadars*, who were engaged in tapping, have, as a result of prohibition in this State, begun to break away from their traditional occupation in search of new occupations. These people also now go for general labour.

There has been no inter-caste tension in this village and there is no evidence of it now also. The upper caste people are not willing to accept social equality in the sense of inter-caste marriages or inter-caste marriage attendance at least. But they are now prepared to accept equality with the lower castes in the sense that they are willing to send their children to schools and allow them to sit and play among the lower caste children and are actually doing these things now. Absolute social equality is not likely to be accepted by the upper caste Hindus here for a very long time. *Harijans* are not even now allowed to draw water from the private wells used by the caste Hindus. In spite of the Temple Entry Act, the *Harijans* are not allowed to enter the temples of the caste Hindus. Each community has got a temple of its own. This shows that legislation alone cannot change the social outlook of the people. In this process of education for social equality, the Community Project has not made much headway.

The lower caste people do feel that they are benefited by the Community Development works. They want better houses and have already put forth their claim which is being considered. There is certainly a feeling that more development works for them would have been possible if the Government had wished. They say that better

houses could have been constructed for them without this delay. But the absence of more works has not spread discontent among them because they feel that the Government is doing something for them already. They have got a drainage constructed around their locality and they hope that their housing scheme will also be sanctioned soon.

GENERAL.

There are definitely some other changes also visible in the village. Now the village has got five radio-sets as compared to one existing three years ago. Since communications have improved with the construction of approach roads, more and more people are using cycles and recently some cycle hire-shops have been opened in the village. People are now more sanitation-minded as they are using the latrines regularly. There is demand for drainage in many parts of the village to drain off excessive water due to seepage from LBP. There is improvement in the health conditions of the village, notably in the virtual absence of the epidemics of small-pox and cholera. Litigation is on the increase because of the disputes arising from the letting out of water from the irrigation canals. Gambling and other social offences are reported to be on the decrease. This is attributed to greater contact with the outside world, due to improvement in communications. The adult education centres opened by the Project are also stated to have had a salutary effect in this respect. Another significant social change is the rise in the age of marriage of boys and girls among the caste Hindus, the *Goundars* and the *Mudaliyars*.

STATE: MYSORE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK, MALAVALLI, DISTT. MANDYA.

Prior to the inception of the Block, this area had attained a fairly good stage of development due to the efforts made under the rural development programme of the State Government. Since the commencement of the Block, there has been a further improvement in the acquisition of and participation in the various community facilities. The three villages selected for this study do not, however, represent the general conditions prevailing in the Block area because out of about 80 villages which have been served by irrigation for the past 15 years, only village 'A' has been selected. Village 'B' received canal irrigation facilities only two years ago and, as such, agriculture in this village is still in a transitory stage. In the third selected village, 'C', where there is little facility for irrigation, agriculture is still largely in a backward state.

The Block was started as a Pilot Extension Project in July, 1952. It was converted into an NES Block in April, 1954, and later into a Community Development Block in 1956. During the four and a quarter years of its existence the Block sponsored a number of programmes for the benefit of the people. The effect of these programmes in bringing about a change in the social and economic conditions of the people is discussed below according to the criteria laid down for the purpose.

CRITERIA 1 AND 2.

The extension work done by the Project during these years has proved to be helpful in-as-much as it has increased the awareness of the people about several Project programmes and the handicaps faced in the propagation of several improved practices have been steadily overcome. The first few farmers who adopted the several improved practices in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry have generally continued to adopt them. The number of such progressive farmers has also been on the increase during the last four years. The attitude of apathy and suspicion has been replaced by that of growing confidence.

In village 'A', which has been enjoying irrigation facilities for over a decade, there is indeed increased awareness of the possibilities of several scientific agricultural practices, such as the adoption of improved seeds, chemical fertilisers, plant protection measures and the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. In village 'A', improved seeds were being used by a handful of farmers before the Project period. But at present most of the irrigated area in the village is under improved seeds. The adoption of chemical fertilisers has also been very extensive. But in village 'C', practically all these scientific agricultural practices had no appeal to the farmers except to a very few who owned some irrigated land. This is mainly because neither the Project nor the Department of Agriculture had anything to offer by way of improvement to the cultivators living in dry tracts.

In the initial stages, a good number of farmers viewed with ridicule the claim of reduction in seed rate from the adoption of improved methods in the cultivation of paddy crop. But when this was proved correct by demonstrations conducted in the fields, the awareness of the economy in seed rate became a matter of faith and conviction. Similarly, manurial demonstrations helped to increase the awareness of the advantages of chemical fertilisers. The need for continued research in these improved methods is urgent in order to make their impact more extensive and profound.

The advantages of irrigated cultivation through the adoption of improved practices have been well realised and in one village, where the irrigation facility is very much limited, the farmers are trying to instal electric motors in order to improve their sources of irrigation. Nearly 60 of the 80 villages of the Block, enjoying good irrigation, have accepted the improved agricultural practices advocated by the Project with understanding. The adoption of the Japanese method on an extensive scale has increased the demand for pesticides and fertilisers.

In the field of animal husbandry, veterinary dispensaries existed even before the Project came into being. But the number of veterinary dispensaries is inadequate in view of the increased demand for them on account of the extension activities of the Project. In regard to castration, the awareness of its advantages was very little in the initial stages. But the extension activities of the Project have helped to increase it. In respect of poultry farming also, considerable progress has been achieved in creating greater awareness, although in this regard improved practices have been adopted mostly by a few families of those castes which utilise the products for their own consumption.

In respect of improving the breed of livestock, both plough and milch cattle, the awareness of possibilities among the people is very limited. So is the case in respect of the adoption of improved methods of dairying. The artificial insemination centre has been opened only recently and so far nearly 100 cows have been inseminated, the results of which are awaited. It will take some time before a large number of farmers realise the benefits of the practice.

In the field of health, the provision of health units has gone a long way in bringing about an awareness of the possibilities of various improved methods. People are also aware of the advantages of maternity facilities provided at the combined dispensary at Malavalli for this and the adjoining towns. But it has been observed that these facilities are availed of mainly in complicated cases, otherwise the villagers prefer to have the services of the local quacks. Religious prejudices also have an influence, as the caste of the midwife and her status are generally looked into before availing of her services. But, in general, the reaction of the people towards scientific treatment of diseases has, of late, been encouraging. The acceptance of inoculation and vaccination is accompanied by increasing acceptance of their advantages. The villagers have accepted the programme of D.D.T. spraying of houses and disinfection of drinking water wells and these facilities have reduced the incidence of disease.

In respect of sanitation, the situation in many a Project village, including the social change villages, is far from satisfactory. It is only recently that the villagers are being educated in environmental hygiene by being helped to undertake activities like pavement of streets, composting, and removal of rank vegetation. Although the construction of soakage pits was also undertaken in some villages, its adoption has not been a success, because the requirement of clearing of the pits frequently is not liked by the people. There is also a need to find out a suitable and cheap method of solving the drainage problem of the villages, specially in view of the expenses involved in the construction of *pucca* drains. The condition of sanitation in many villages is very bad but awareness of the damages by bad sanitation is slow in coming. The villagers are more willing to offer voluntary labour for the cleaning of streets than to make cash contributions for the construction of *pucca* drains, etc., which in their opinion should be undertaken by the Government.

As regards village industries, the Project did not lay any emphasis on the introduction of technological improvements in the existing village industries and crafts like silk-worm rearing, sheep rearing, etc., nor have any new industries been started during the Project period.

CRITERION 3—REALISATION OF ADVANTAGES OF CO-OPERATIVE ACTION.

In none of the three sample villages co-operatives exist. But in another Bench-Mark Survey village efforts were made during the Project period to organise a new co-operative and revive an old one. In this village a new credit society was fomed for the exclusive benefit of the *Harijans,* while another credit co-operative which remained defunct was revived. In the other two Bench-Mark Villages no such institutions exist.

But the situation obtaining in these Bench-Mark villages is not typical of the entire Block. The circle multipurpose co-operative society in Hittanahally village has a large membership, and is perhaps the only institution which has developed by its own efforts and resources, thereby conferring maximum benefits on its members. Besides the issue of short-term credit, it deals in fertilisers, manures and agricultural implements. Recently a fairly big godown has also been built by it to serve as a warehouse. Its commendable work is largely due to the good and enlightened leadership that exists in this village. In another village of the Block, where a co-operative was revived during the Project period, considerable improvement has taken place both in membership and activities. After its revial, its major activity was to supply fertilisers and consumption articles. It has come to possess a building of its own and has undertaken the issue of short-term credit also. Its successful working is due to the guidance it is receiving from the enlightened leadership in the village. The circle multi-purpose co-operative societies in two other villages started during the period of controls functioned well only during that period, after which, due to misappropriations and defalcations, these institutions became defunct. In both these villages, factions and the absence of a progressive and honest leadership undermined the progress of the co-operatives.

In this Block, the successful co-operatives have indicated the existence of competent leadership as well as proved that effective

official audit, supervision and control can successfully restrict the scope for dishonest practices. The overall performance of the more successful co-operatives in the Block in recent years indicates brighter prospects for the movement in general.

CERITERION 4—COMMUNITY LIFE.

Several community activities undertaken in the three sample villages under study are not as many and so successful as in some of the other villages of the Block. For example, in village 'A', the work undertaken by the people on the approach road was of such a small magnitude and duration that the scope for the growth of a spirit of community life was very limited. Moreover, tensions and misunderstanding among the people became so deep-rooted after the *panchayat* elections that even the little community spirit, which the work on the road had generated, was lost in an atmosphere of hatred and group rivalries.

In village 'B', the work on the approach road undertaken during the Project period was left incomplete. The attitude of the villagers here was that the Project or some other department of the Government should do the work for them ignoring their participation altogether. Similarly the villagers, who initially exhibited considerable enthusiasm for the construction of a *pucca* school building, did not take any concrete step to construct the building. It was only in the pavement of streets that the people participated in some strength.

In one Bench-Mark Survey village not included in this study, on the other hand, there is ample evidence of the growth of community spirit. Several major community works were undertaken during the three-year Project period. For instance, the construction of a *pucca* school building was undertaken for which the villagers paid cash contribution of Rs. 1,000. Secondly, the villagers undertook the pavement of streets and rendered free labour which is estimated at Rs. 5,000 approximately. Considering the several development activities undertaken in the six Bench-Mark villages, it may be said that it is only in two of these villages that the effect of these activities has brought about a change in the attitude of the villagers.

There is a good number of other villages, however, where the community spirit has manifested itself more significantly, and all-round development has taken place during the Project period, resulting in a significant change in the outlook of the people. Besides coming forward with liberal contributions in labour, cash and kind for construction activities, the villagers have also developed interest and receptivity in respect of improved practices in agriculture and other activities to a large extent. The spirit of co-operation and collective effort prevails to a great extent in these villages.

As regards the maintenance of facilities created for common benefit, it may be said that since no major community works have been undertaken in the three sample villages, the problem of maintenance does not arise there. In the other villages too no proper arrangements exist for the maintenance of buildings, roads, etc., They feel that the maintenance of such works should be entrusted to institutions like the *panchayats* or the District Boards or to some of the

regular Departments. They on their part are prepared to participate in the maintenance of roads, etc., to the extent of contributing voluntary labour.

In three of the six Bench-Mark villages, traditional leaders still hold the sway, while in the other three younger people are coming up. But even the traditional leaders have largely been cooperative with, and receptive to, many of the development programmes sponsored by the Project. Where such leaders, either due to old age or lack of interest, did not take the initiative in such programmes, they did not resent the youth assuming the leadership.

In a large number of other villages, during the recent *panchayat* elections, youth were elected as members and in some places even the chairmanship went to them. In the initial stages of the constitution of the *panchayats* in this area the membership was entirely composed of traditional leaders. Now the traditional leaders have given way to young men in a number of villages. One prominent feature, even in cases where the youth have assumed leadership, is that the youth generally consult the traditional leaders before undertaking any new activity in the village. The traditional leaders are generally respected by the youth.

The situation obtaining in two of the social change villages, 'B' and 'C' indicates that litigation has been on the decrease in recent years, and the few cases that arise are generally settled by the traditional *panchayats*. In the other village 'A', litigation has rather been increasing and the traditional *panchayat* seems to have become ineffective in the matter.

CRITERION 5—UNDERSTANDING AND CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS.

Until recently the Extension Officers and the Village Level Workers used to mix freely with the farmers. Most of the VLWs were very much liked by the people. After about a year of the Project's inception, a healthy precedent of a large number of farmers approaching the Project staff for guidance and assistance was established. The free and frank discussions between the people and the Extension Officers helped many, both rich and poor, to have free access to the officers. After the conversion of the Pilot Project into an NES Block in April, 1954, there were no major changes in the personnel. A good many of the qualified and experienced VLWs continued to function. One of the Assistant Extension Officers of the Pilot Project became full-time Project Executive Officer of the NES Block and the spirit of extension continued to prevail in the working of the Block. This was due in part to the personality of the Project Executive Officer who functioned as an effective, well-trained leader of the developmental team at the Block level. Also, he possessed adequate powers to discharge his functions and was competent to guide the newly posted supervisory staff to work on right lines.

Since July, 1956, after the transfer of the P.Ex.O. and change in the administrative set-up of the Block, the situation has undergone a change. There has been considerable slackening in the administration of the Block during these few months. Under the new set-up the Block Development Officer is a non-gazetted man, and most

of the effective powers are exercised by the Sub-Divisional Officer concerned who is also designated as Project Executive Officer. The team spirit among the field staff has been undermined partly because the Project Executive Officer who is the effective head of the team does not have enough time to devote to Project work and partly because he lacks the needed orientation in extension and community development approach. The people no longer have a free access to or free discussions with the Block officials. Consequently, a feeling of disappointment and frustration has set in among the people. The spirit of cooperation and understanding, which used to prevail between the Block authorities and the people, no longer exists. In regard to the association of non-officials with the planning and execution of Project programmes, the officials, both at the district and the Block levels, feel that such association is necessary, but the chief drawback is that there is a dearth of such non-officials who would get themselves interested in the development activities. It is felt that the M.L.A.s are not generally evincing sufficient interest in the work of the Block and some of them feel that the Block Advisory Committee is too small a body for their participation. The officials feel that these committees should consist of as many non-officials as possible, as they would be in a better position to speak about the problems of their areas and to mobilise local resources for executing several schemes. With regard to the eventual handing over of the development activities to the non-officials, a good many of the officials feel that this would not be in the best interests of the development work in the area. Their feeling is that this would give scope for vested interests in this field also, and that at least for some time to come this is not desirable. On the question of giving wider powers to the *panchayats*, the general feeling of the officials is that this too is not desirable at this stage, as the powers already vested in them are not being properly utilised. The best way, according to them, of drawing the people into the planning and execution of the development programmes is through the village *panchayats* and other local bodies. The Block Advisory Committee should also be adequately represented by leaders who can truly speak for the various interests in the Block area.

With regard to the attitude of the non-officials and their co-operation with the Project programmes, it is observed that they are generally interested in promoting the Project programmes. Some of them have also expressed that they are giving their co-operation whenever such co-operation is called for. But very few of them seem to have taken the initiative on their own by way of offering suggestions, etc. One of the M.L.As, who is a member of the Block Advisory Committee, expressed that he was not in a position to devote much time and attention to the work of the Block. Many of the members of the Block Advisory Committee, however, have taken active interest in the meetings, and have offered several constructive and valuable suggestions. Only a few of them have exhibited a tendency to dictate to the Project staff, but they too have lately been properly oriented about their functions and role as members of the Block Advisory Committee. On the whole, the non-officials, irrespective of their party affiliations, are favourably disposed to Project work and some of them have more actively associated themselves with the Project work than others.

CRITERION 6: AWARENESS AMONG THE UNDER PRIVILEGED GROUPS.

No significant improvement has been brought about in the living conditions of the lower-caste people as a result of the Project programmes. In fact the Project did not chalk out any programme exclusively for the creation of facilities for the lower-caste people. There was, however, a depressed class amelioration fund in operation in the area which was administered by the Revenue Department and out of which grants were made to some of the lower-caste people for the construction of houses and community halls and the purchase of sheep, goats and poultry birds. In a few cases the Project also assisted these people by making grants for the construction of drinking water wells. The *Harijans* responded enthusiastically to this programme by contributions of voluntary labour. Apart from these, no other programme, Project or non-Project, was undertaken for the direct benefit of these people.

Similarly, opportunities for employment for this class of people have not increased appreciably. It was only in village 'B', among the Bench Mark villages where, due to the creation of new irrigation facilities, some improvement in this respect was noticed. In fact, the efforts of the Project in creating additional employment have been very much limited. No major shifts in occupations or important breaks with traditional occupational practices among the lower-caste people have been noticed.

The scheduled caste people have not made any significant social gains either during these three years. The upper-caste people are not yet prepared to accept them as their equals in society. The scheduled caste people, therefore, continue to have an inferior social status. They are unable to assert their rights mainly due to their economic dependence on the upper-caste people and also due to certain religious superstitions.

SOME INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC CHANGE.

Production:—During the Project period there has not been any significant addition to the production potential from an increase in the cultivated or irrigated area. No soil conservation measures have been undertaken by the Project. Consolidation of holdings has also not taken place in the area. Adoption of certain improved agricultural practices has, however, borught about a significant increase in the production potential of the area. The major portion of this increase is attributed to the adoption of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. During the last season the commercial crop of cotton was also introduced on about 200 acres of land as a measure of experiment. The result of this experiment will determine the suitability or otherwise of this crop for this area. It may also be mentioned that no increase in the production of crops grown on dry lands has taken place.

In the field of cottage or small-scale industries, some expansion has taken place in the cocoon-rearing industry mainly on account of favourable prices obtained during recent years. No special assistance, has, however, been given by the Project for the development of this or any other industry in the area.

Employment:—Of the three sample villages, it was only in village 'B' that employment opportunities had increased on account of new irrigation works being taken up there. Prior to the advent of irrigation in this village, the major source of income for most of the labourer families was only agricultural labour. This was seasonal and generally available only for about six months in a year. During the past two years employment on the construction of canals and the conversion of dry land into the irrigated one has also been generally available to the labourer families. There has also been some improvement in the wage rates in these works. On an average, a male adult gets Rs. 1-4-0 and a female labourer 12 to 14 annas per day. In the other two sample villages, no new avenues of employment have come up.

Employment on community works offered only limited opportunities in all the three villages, as no major works were undertaken in these villages. In the construction of a causeway in village 'A' and of a drinking water well in village 'C', limited opportunities of employment were available to the labourer families for a very short period. Employment opportunities on the public works undertaken outside the village have, again, benefited mostly the labourers of village 'B'. In the other two villages very few families have gone outside the village for employment on public works.

A trend, which has been noticed for the past several years is that some members of the labourer as well as cultivator families have been moving out of their villages for employment in big cities like Bangalore and Mysore. This is a feature common all over the area, and there is a good number of villages which report such migration of individuals in search of employment in industrial concerns outside the village. Generally these migrants get employed in textile mills, etc., and settle down in their new places of employment.

The condition of the labourer families has not undergone any significant improvement on the whole. Many of them have no other source of livelihood than labour, and whatever they earn is just sufficient to make both their ends meet.

Disposition of Income:—In the sample village 'B' there has been a good deal of investment in productive assets, such as land improvements and acquisition of livestock. But such investments have been made more by borrowing than from the increased income. In fact, there has not yet been much flow of increased income from land in this village, as the development of irrigation has taken place only during the last two years and the full benefits of the new facility have not yet been reaped. Therefore, there has not been much increase in the consumption expenditure also.

In the other sample village, 'A', a large number of middle class families has utilised their increased income for clearing off old debts. Some of them have spent their income on better food and clothing also. Increased income accruing to the richer farmres has generally gone into lending and acquisition of more land and livestock. Very

rarely is acquisition of bicycles, sewing machines, etc., undertaken out of the increased income. There are very few instances in this village in which the increased income has been spent on improving residential houses. Among the poorer sections of the community, very few had any significant increase in income as they were generally not in a position to adopt improved practices in agriculture.

In the sample village 'C' there were very few instances to show any marked increase in income. There has, therefore, been neither any significant productive investment nor any marked improvement in consumption expenditure here. A large number of families are reported to be in debt.

STATE: ORISSA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT BHADRAK, DISTRICT BAASORE

The Project is located in the coastal plain, which is the principal agricultural area of the State. It covers an area of over 700 sq. miles having 1127 villages, with a population of 294,112. There are three Blocks comprising 579,300 and 248 villages respectively. The study was conducted in villages of Block I.

CRITERIA (1) AND (2)

Before the Project period, the cultivators did not know practically anything about improved agricultural practices. The present position is that in more than 75 per cent of the villages there are at least one or two cultivators who use one or more of the improved agricultural practices. Adoption of improved seed has been more widespread compared with other practices. It is also observed that ammonium sulphate is now used in areas were it was not even heard of before the Project period. Another important change is the increased awareness of the cultivators regarding the importance of cultivation of potato and winter vegetables. The area under these subsidiary crops has increased to some extent.

In respect of other programmes also, such as animal husbandry, health and education, there are definite evidences of change as compared to the conditions obtaining before the Project period. The ailing cattle are treated readily and artificial insemination is received without prejudice. The average attendance at the dispensaries has increased during the Project period from 30 to 60 patients a day. The beliefs and superstitions of the people about small-pox and cholera are decreasing. The vaccinators now get a much better response from the people than they used to get earlier. But sanitation continues to be neglected Sanitary latrines are not used by the people and not enough attention is paid to keeping drinking water sources in a sanitary condition. The primary schooling facilities have been increased during the Project period and as a result of this the *Harijans* and the other families of lower economic groups have started sending their children to schools. Though there is awareness among the people about the benefits of the programme, they do not take their individual problems to the extension staff for advice and guidance. Only some families among the higher economic groups approach the extension staff for presenting their problems for guidance and assistance.

With the increase in awareness among the people about the advantages of scientific agriculture, some cultivators acted on their own for obtaining improved seeds or ammonium sulphate. Instances have come to notice where some cultivators joined together

to carry their potato seed to Cuttack, which is at a distance of about ninety miles from the Project headquarters, in order to preserve the seed in the cold storage.

To a certain extent the people have also come to rely on their own efforts for getting community works done. Before the Project period the people depended on the Government or on the District Board even for the construction of a drinking water well or for cleaning a weedy tank. This kind of attitude of the people made it difficult for the Project officials in the initial stages to induce them to make voluntary contributions. At a later stage, when a number of wells had been constructed with contributions from the people, they realised that the contribution required per family for sinking a well was not beyond their means. Consequently, the demand for wells increased considerably. In some cases the villagers constructed two wells with the help of the aid given by the Project for one well. The *Harijan* labourers also realised the usefulness of undertaking this type of community work and the ability to take this up with some assistance from Government.

CRITERION 3.

REALISATION OF ADVANTAGES OF CO-OPERATIVE ACTION.

People have no doubt realised the advantages of co-operative effort in the execution of various community welfare programmes in the village, such, as a recreation centre, road, school, library, irrigation projects, water sources etc., but there does not seem to be any improvement in their attitudes towards the various registered co-operative institutions like stores, marketing societies, credit societies, industrial co-operatives etc. No significant improvement in the efficiency of the co-operatives or in the generation of a healthy co-operative spirit could be marked. Though there is an extensive demand for agricultural credit, it is found difficult to organise co-operative societies. The reluctance towards the formation of co-operative societies is mainly due to the previous failure of co-operative institutions in the area. Even in the villages, where a good number of welfare programmes were carried out successfully, the people have not come forward for organising a co-operative society of any type. But in spite of these discouraging aspects, a number of new credit societies were started during the Project period. In many of these co-operative societies, the minimum of ten members were drawn from two or three villages. Grain *golas* received better response from the people compared with the co-operative societies.

CRITERION 4.

COMMUNITY LIFE.

During the Project period community works like village schools, libraries, recreation centres, village roads, culverts, drinking water wells etc. were undertaken with assistance from the Project. Before giving aids for these works, the Project insisted on the formation of representative *ad hoc* village committees. Thus a democratic approach to the fulfilment of needs was sought to be initiated, giving opportunity also to the underprivileged class to picture in

village administration. In practice, the initiative for these works was generally taken by the influential individuals backed by the general approval of the villagers, though in some cases one or two influential and rich persons took the initiative without the backing of many others. These leaders had the authority of the villagers to collect finance and for executing the works and were responsible to the villagers as a whole.

The village committees proved quite popular and carried out the works entrusted to them successfully. The village leaders and the young persons took an active part in the working of these village committees. In some cases the traditional leaders, who failed to adjust themselves in the new situation, had to make way for new leadership. The opportunities afforded in the Project period have increased the people's confidence in their capacity to undertake works of collective benefit. In some cases, the villagers have drawn their own plans of village development, fixing priorities in the light of available resources. In fact a competitive spirit for development is also noticeable in a few cases.

During the Project period young persons in many villages got an opportunity to participate in activities like organising libraries and clubs and taking part in village welfare works. Some educated youngmen took to farming and they proved efficient farm managers.

During the Project period womens' centres were organised for recreation purposes. *Grah Laxmi* societies were organised at five places and women craft centres at about a dozen places. In response to the demand for lady instructors, who could guide the village women in embroidery and knitting, two such instructors were posted in the Project area on a peripetatic basis. The maternity centres opened at three Block headquarters gained popularity among the women and expectant mothers utilised the services provided. There was no visible change in the outlook of women in respect of environmental sanitation.

CRITERION 5.

UNDERSTANDING AND CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS.

The Project period witnessed a marked change in the outlook of officials and their approach towards the people. By the second year of the Project people began to feel that Project officials were always approachable even on matters which did not directly concern them. This change in the outlook of the officials towards people was, however, not equally marked in the case of the district level officers.

The *panchayats* have not so far played any part in carryig out the development programmes. Recently some relief works like roads and tanks were entrusted, by the Revenue Department, to the *panchayats* but they were not able to carry out these works effectively because of the presence of factions in them.

Towards the end of the Project period, there was a growing tendency to bypass the extension method, as the emphasis had then

shifted to the execution of programmes and an incurring of expenditure.

The non-officials like the MLAs, MPs and Sarpanchs have not adequately participated in the execution of the various programmes.

CRITERION 6.

AWARENESS AMONG THE UNDER-PRIVILEGED GROUPS.

The under-privileged classes have benefited for the most part indirectly by the development programmes. Agricultural improvement programmes as well as such aids as loans for reclamation were generally availed of by the cultivators. Among the benefits enjoyed by the under-privileged class are the use of facilities, specially of drinking water wells, roads, schools, dispensaries etc., and their association with community functions. The degree of inter-caste tension has been reduced considerably, as the higher castes have shown willingness to give greater consideration to the lower-caste people. In the process of execution of various development works, the under-privileged groups found an opportunity of strengthening their belief that they are an inseparable part of the community and that they have also the right to claim the advantages of community works. There has also been an improvement in employment opportunities for *Harijans*, partly because of the greater attention to cultivation given by the cultivators. Many *Harijans*, however, look forward to getting land through the programme of the *Bhoodan* Movement with the hope that in the re-distribution they might acquire larger holdings.

The under-privileged groups offered their labour for community works, specially for works like wells from which they benefited directly. In some cases, such, as construction of a recreation centre and a library, the *ad hoc* committees did not approach this class for any contribution. But, this exclusion only had the effect of making them suspicious that these facilities are not meant for them.

STATE: PUNJAB

COMMUNITY PROJECT, BATALA, DISTT. GURDASPUR.

The Batala Community Project was inaugurated in October, 1952. Consolidation operations were in progress in the area at that time. Until the completion of consolidation of holdings in this area in the beginning of 1954, permanent improvements like sinking of new wells, installation of pumping sets, levelling of land, *bunding*, reclamation, etc., were kept in abeyance by the land owners, because of uncertainty as to which piece of land would be allotted to them. Nevertheless, the area was fairly progressive in respect of agricultural practices. Rotation of crops, line sowing of wheat, cultivation of rice by the transplantation method and the use of iron ploughs were established practices. Besides, a number of villages were inhabited by the Canal Colony migrants from West Pakistan, who were already well known for being very progressive farmers. Thus the area had the tradition of progressive farming even before the Project was started. Consequently, many of the changes which have been high-lighted in this report should not be taken as altogether new introductions in the area.

The year 1954-55 was a prosperous one for the agriculturists and they raised bumper crops in *kharif* 1954 and *rabi* 1954-55. Unfortunately in the subsequent year, 1955-56, the *kharif* crops were damaged to a very great extent by the unprecedented floods of October, 1955 and *rabi* sowings were inordinately delayed, resulting in incomplete preparation of seed beds and hence lower yields. There were losses of cattle also.

Similarly, in the *kharif* season 1956, due to the excessive and untimely rains, the crops were damaged and the cultivators could not reap the full fruits of their efforts. Due to the acute shortage of fodder during the last two *kharif* seasons, many people were compelled to use sugarcane, which is a cash crop, as fodder for their cattle. Other consequences of the floods have been an increase in cattle mortality, a fall in milk production and the collapse of many *kutcha* houses. The area being low lying, there is also the problem of water logging in many villages. It is stated by many experienced cultivators that the fertility of soil is being lost due to the washing away of its upper layer by excessive rains.

CRITERIA (1) AND (2).

There is an increase in the knowledge of the rural families about the possibilities of scientific agriculture, animal husbandry, sanitation, agricultural marketing, better means of communication etc. They are keen for increasing their production so as to satisfy their desire for more amenities. This criterion can also be judged from the facilities demanded by the people. For example, in the social change villages 'A' and 'B', where people experience difficulty in the treatment of cattle as the veterinary hospital is at a considerable

distance, they have demanded a veterinary hospital in the village itself. They are prepared to donate land and some cash for the dispensary building because they have realised the value of the scientific treatment of cattle. In village 'B' the people have reserved one acre of land for a primary school. For the drainage of water, they have reserved land for digging the drainage channels, as it is an acute problem in this village. Similarly, they have demanded amenities like electricity, training of *dais* and visits of Lady Health Visitors, because they have acquired a knowledge of their benefits.

The general level of self-reliance and of husbandry among the peasantry in this area being already much above the average, the scope for change by Project efforts was limited. In fact some farmers have been driven to resort to unconventional avenues of production, merely out of necessity to tide over the economic misfortunes arising from the flood havoc. The tendency to sell milk and to keep poultry are both in this category of stop-gap measures owing perhaps somewhat more to distress than to a change in outlook which in this case means weakening of the prejudice against these practices among the *Jat* cultivators. Similarly, with more education and comparatively less scope for service, the educated youngmen have been forced to take up cultivation work.

With the consolidation of holdings and hence better supervision of the farm, many cultivators have been induced to sow vegetables for home consumption at their farms which was not the general practice with the *Jats* before. Here a gradual process of weakening of a prejudice with appreciation of the advantages of the practice may be seen.

Willingness to follow the improved practices remains dormant among smaller cultivators with uneconomic holdings and poor means. For example, they do not use fertilisers on account of high cost and apprehension of additional loss in case of damage to crops by natural calamities.

The construction of drains, pavement of streets and remodelling of drinking water wells have been increasing since the inception of the Project and the village people have been making contributions towards these. Similarly, the number of patients attending the dispensaries has been increasing. The people welcome D.D.T. spraying of their houses and have realised its advantages. The new houses are being fitted with ventilators. The use of smokeless *chulas* has found favour with the low-caste people.

CRITERION 3: REALISATION OF ADVANTAGES OF COOPERATIVE ACTION.

The people appreciate the advantages of the cooperative societies only to this extent that they feel that cooperatives provide credit at a lower rate of interest than that prevailing in the open market. The Cooperative Department has also helped the members by liberalising the credit rules and raising the maximum credit limit of the societies. As a consequence of this liberalisation, there is an increased tendency to take loans from the societies. The tendency to form industrial, house-building and labour and construction cooperatives has also been noticed.

The total number of societies of all types was 302 with a membership of 10,908 at the inception of the Project which has increased to 472 with 17,631 members during the 4 years since.

However, increase in the number of cooperatives, their membership, working capital, etc., should not lead one to conclude that any appreciable understanding of what the cooperatives stand for has been developed. There is a dire need for an intensive education of the general public as well as of the members of the cooperatives in order to make them understand the real significance of cooperation.

CRITERION 4: COMMUNITY LIFE.

The leaders of public opinion and social workers joined hands in persuading thousands of villagers for participation in community work. This aroused the enthusiasm of the people and created confidence in them to embark upon village projects on the principle of 'self-help'. Some of the sanitation programmes, like pavement of streets, construction of sanitary wells etc. in which 50% of the contribution was made by the village people, were executed by the *panchayats* which have been the implementing units for all the development activities. The people have also provided common buildings of the village for schools, libraries, recreation centres and land for children's parks. All this shows a sufficient degree of social cohesion to enable people to carry out these programmes.

Although the traditional leaders like *Lambardars* (village headmen) did not take the initiative for the development activities, they did not create any opposition and in fact cooperated with the *panchayats* in the execution of the development programmes. The position of the *panchayats* has been strengthened in general by taking up these activities and the *Lambardars* and other influential persons realise the higher status of the statutory body. Where the *panchayats* have not functioned well, particularly in making any improvement in the village, the people feel that they would be very discreet in electing the members next time. In fact many *panchayats* still lack initiative, leadership and a well-planned programme for the development of the village. These *panchayats* suffer from party factions and lack of social education. The people are generally prepared to give free manual labour for the works of common benefit in the village, but where finances are involved, they still look to the Government. The traditional festivals are now celebrated with greater enthusiasm than before.

Litigation seems to be almost on the same level as before. The consolidation of holdings is, however, responsible for a slight decrease in criminal and civil cases regarding land boundary and water disputes. The minor cases are dealt with by the village *panchayats* and people are now somewhat saved from incurring wasteful expenditure in courts. There is no decrease in the consumption of liquor in the area and illicit distillation is going on as usual.

There is no organised activity among the village youth except some sports clubs for volley-ball and football here and there. There are, however, some young, educated *Sarpanches* in the villages who have taken an initiative in improving the civic amenities in the villages. Some young, educated persons have also taken to agriculture but mostly because they could not get a job.

There is some awakening among the women in respect of sanitation, home improvement and keeping the children clean. In some villages the housewives clean the streets and drains also. The visits of the women to the towns are on the increase. *Purdah* system among them is fast decreasing.

CRITERION 5: UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS.

Prior to the inception of the Project, the people used to look upon almost everything sponsored by the Government with suspicion. Apathy towards the Government servants was present among the villagers and they were rather reluctant to understand things. But the repeated visits of the Project staff and other dignitaries to the villages and their democratic approach to the people have brought about a change in the outlook of the people who now participate in the development activities sponsored by the Government with good feelings as they now understand that these activities are for their advantage.

The officials too have definitely moulded their method of approach to the people on democratic lines and the same is the feeling of the people. The sense of 'officialdom' has died to a great extent. Even the head of the district administration, the Deputy Commissioner, spends a major portion of his time in meeting the people who come to him with demands for improving their villages. This has had its appropriate influence on both the officials and the people. All the officers, small or big, contact the *Sarpanches* and the members of the *panchayats* during their visits to the villages in order to find out the common felt needs of the villagers and to discuss other matters relating to their welfare. The District and Block level officials try to actively associate the non-officials with them in the planning and execution of the development programmes. The usefulness of a link like the Block Level Advisory Committees is being gradually realised. The people also desire greater representation in such committees so as to acquaint the officers with their immediate difficulties and to see solution thereof.

CRITERION 6: AWARENESS AMONG THE UNDER-PRIVILEGED GROUPS.

Most of the under-privileged or the low-caste people could not improve their living conditions appreciably mainly because of their weak economic position. The remodelling of drinking water wells was the main activity undertaken by them in many villages because only 25% contribution was called for from them as against 50% required from the others. In the case of streets and drains, they derived little benefit because of the absence of any preferential treatment to them for these items of the programme. A few progressive *panchayats*, however, helped these people in the pavement of their lanes from the common contributions of the whole village. In such cases, therefore, the high caste people of the village made contributions not only for constructions in their section of the village, but also in that of the *Harijans*. Smokeless *chulahs* and ventilators were constructed by many *Harijans* in their houses and the space for manure pits was provided to them by the *panchayats*.

Under the latest *Panchayat* Act there is a provision for one member among five to be elected from among the Harijans. Wherever there is a sufficient population of these people, the *panchayat* has one member from among them. The high-caste people have also come to realise that they cannot now exploit these people and take work from them without making payment. There is also a feeling of more social equality with these people on the part of the high-caste people. The rigours of untouchability are decreasing and the low-caste people feel bold enough to place their grievances before officials in the presence of high caste people.

SOME INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC CHANGE.

Production:—The most important factor which has made for economic changes has been the consolidation of holdings which has been instrumental in making possible permanent improvements on land, better supervision of farms, economy of labour, development of rural communications, provision of space for compost pits and reservation of community land for various improvements.

The increase in the area under paddy and sugarcane from year to year is due to the availability of more canal water. As a result of Project efforts, the improved (American) variety of cotton has replaced the *desi* (indigenous) cotton to a very great extent. There is also greater use of improved seeds of important crops like wheat, sugarcane, rice and cotton than before. The use of fertilisers and iron ploughs and the line sowing of 'American' cotton have received wide acceptance from the people. The plant protection measures have not been followed to the desired extent due to lack of facilities. The number of compost pits has increased, although the scientific method of composting has not been followed by many nor has the Project made any concerted effort for demonstrating its proper preservation. The improved furnaces for making *gur* have become popular because of fuel economy and the good quality of *gur* produced. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was followed partially in a modified form because its complete adoption involved more labour and expenditure. .

There has also been a growth of subsidiary farming activities among the people of this area. There is more of poultry keeping among the population but mostly for home consumption and, similarly the cultivation of vegetables has gone up for domestic consumption. Fruit cultivation has also been started in the area mostly by the big land owners having sufficient irrigation facilities.

Employment:—Employment in agriculture as tenant cultivators has decreased on account of the new tenancy laws. The damage done to the crops by the floods during the last 2 years has further decreased employment within the villages. On the other hand, employment outside the village has increased due to the expansion of development activities. Some persons have also found more opportunities for service in various Departments like the Police, Irrigation and Railways and the Army. The people are now more enterprising, willing to go out more and the home-staying habit in them has decreased.

Disposition of income:—The improvements like construction of farm buildings, construction and repair of irrigation wells, installation of pumping sets, etc., which one sees in considerable numbers, have been effected generally from previous savings and loans taken from various agencies such as the cooperative societies, Project, other Departments of the State Government and relatives. Only a few persons have undertaken such improvements purely or mainly from their current income.

In respect of consumption expenditure, it has been observed that there is increased expenditure on items like bicycles, sewing machines, hand pumps and radios.

The pattern of ceremonial expenditure has also changed. Expenditure on ornaments has decreased and that on clothes increased as the people are developing a greater liking for finer clothes. The use of furniture, western type shoes, crockery and glass-ware is also increasing rapidly. The increasing contact with towns and especially with the displaced persons who, besides being better cultivators, had a higher standard of living in Pakistan, has induced rapid changes in consumption practices, mainly in the direction of making them more urbanised.

STATE: PUNJAB

COMMUNITY PROJECT, SONEPAT, DISTRICT ROHTAK

The community development programme has been in operation in this area for four years. Besides, other development Departments, such as those of Consolidation of Holdings, Irrigation, Education, Cooperative, etc., too intensified their activities in the area during the period. The social and economic changes, which all these programmes have been able to bring about in the Project area, are discussed below:

CRITERIA (1) AND (2)

In the field of agriculture, use of improved seeds, chemical fertilizers, certain improved implements and land reclamation are practices of the benefits of which the cultivators have full knowledge and which they continue to practise with complete confidence. Wheat, sugarcane, chillies and cotton are the main crops for which the use of improved seeds has been advocated. Among these, the seeds of sugarcane and chillies are wholly improved and the people have been using them for the last 15 to 20 years. Improved seed of wheat is also common in the area for about 20 years, but in this case the quality of the seed has deteriorated to some extent and it does not now, generally, give a higher yield than the *desi* varieties. The cultivators think that the only advantage of the improved varieties of wheat is the higher price which they fetch in the market, otherwise the *desi* varieties are good to eat and easier to thrash. This is why even after 20 years of adoption of this seed, the area under improved varieties of wheat is still estimated to be of the order of 50 to 60 per cent of the total under wheat crop. One thing needs to be mentioned and that is that practically every cultivator in the area is sowing improved varieties but he will put only 50—60 per cent of his wheat area under improved varieties for purposes of sale and the remaining 40 per cent under *desi* for consumption. In one of the sample villages there were a few instances of complete reversion to *desi* varieties but those were mostly on account of reduction in canal water supply because *desi* varieties require lesser irrigation than the improved ones. They were, however, desirous of sowing improved seeds as soon as water supply increased. Recently some new varieties of wheat have been introduced and now the demand for these is greatly increasing. The majority of cultivators have accepted the improved varieties of wheat with a fairly good understanding about them and also have a real desire to continue the practice. In respect of cotton, a variety of the Punjab-American has been introduced in the area. The area under this variety is increasing year by year and, wherever irrigation facilities are available, people are readily adopting it. The people fully appreciate the advantages of the new variety and have a keen desire not only to continue but to enlarge its cultivation. In the case of improved varieties of sugarcane and chillies also, adoption by the people is

accompanied by understanding of the advantages of the seeds. These are by now established practices in the area. Last year, the Agriculture Department introduced two early maturing varieties of cane. People have readily accepted these, and the demand for these has considerably increased this year.

Of the chemical fertilizers, ammonium sulphate is being most commonly advocated in the area. It has already been widely accepted by the people especially for use on commercial crops like sugarcane and chillies and is being accepted by many more. Its acceptance by the people is accompanied by a full understanding of the advantages of the practice. At present the ammonium sulphate is applied largely to major crops, viz., wheat, sugarcane, chillies and cotton. This is due to inadequate irrigation facilities, but where there is enough water supply, the people have started using it even in fodder crops such as berseem and jowar.

Among the improved agricultural implements, fodder cutters and cane crushers are the only ones which are being commonly used in the area. These are established practices, and almost every cultivator uses them. There is by now widespread understanding of the utility of these implements.

Reclamation of the waste lands is a programme to which the cultivators are taking in increasing number. As soon as consolidation operations are over and possessions are exchanged, the cultivators themselves reclaim any part of their land that may be lying waste. In fact, there are no jungles or other bushy tracts in this area which need reclamation. Most of the fields now lying waste have been lying so only for the last few years. These, therefore, require very little effort to reclaim. The Project's role in this activity is only to advance loans but the number of loans actually advanced so far is negligible. This is a programme which the cultivators are adopting of their own accord and their awareness of its benefits and possibilities is complete.

This again is a programme in respect of which the cultivators need no education. Soon after the consolidation of holdings is over, they look for irrigation facilities. In this connection, however, two main obstacles have got to be taken into consideration. The first is that in the bangar area, which at present is canal irrigated, the sub-soil water is saline and is not suitable for irrigation. The question of sinking new wells or installation of pumping sets and tube-wells in this area does not arise. This is practically 2/3 of the total Project area. The cultivators there have to depend on the canal water supply. They keenly demand that and they are even prepared to dig their own water channels whatever the length of such channels might be. Secondly, in a part of the khadar area, the Government has installed its own tube-wells and cultivators in these villages are not being given any assistance by way of loans for making their own irrigation arrangements. In the remaining area, where canal or tube-well water is not available, people have sunk their own wells and installed pumping sets. In the case of very small cultivators, however, it may be stated that as it is not possible for them to sink wells individually, the desire in them to have irrigation facility has

not developed to the extent that they could feel the necessity of joining hands together and sinking a well on cooperative basis. Such collective spirit has not yet developed in them.

The Project has been advocating the use of D.D.T. and gammaxene for crop pests and zinc phosphide and strychnnine for fields rats. The acceptance of this programme is not at all encouraging. The understanding of the programme too is in no way better now than what it was at the time of the inception of the Project. The people have been demanding the poisons and at times have also been complaining about their non-availability but never have they made any serious efforts to get them. Their demand or desire is limited to the extent that some one should bring the poison to them in the village and use it in their fields.

The people in the area are now taking to vegetable cultivation but the progress is not very encouraging. In all the three sample villages very few cultivators are growing vegetables. In one social change village, however, the number of such cultivators is larger than that in the other two because it happens to be near the Sonepat town.

In the field of animal husbandry, the use of pedigree bulls for breeding is a very common practice as this area is the home of the Hariana breed of bulls which is one of the best in the country. The people are very keen to maintain the purity of the breed. Among the health and sanitation programmes inoculation and vaccination, spraying of houses with D.D.T. and provision of adequate ventilation are the activities which have caught on with the people. There is considerable awareness among the people of the advantages of inoculation and vaccination and they are now going in for these more readily than in the pre-Project period. The D.D.T. spraying of houses is appreciated by the majority of the people. They go to the extent of keenly asking for it. The people are taking also to construction of ventilators in the houses. In the field of education, the establishment of new schools is very much appreciated by the people and the number of boys going to schools is also increasing. The people have realised the benefit of education for them. The same cannot be said, however, of education for girls. The people are generally not in favour of educating the girls. Among the majority of people the old prejudice against girls' education still continues. The adult literacy programme has also not caught the imagination of the people They are, in fact, not keen to receive adult education.

The Project had started as many as 201 classes during the Project period but the programme has not caught the imagination of the people. The attendance at the adult classes has usually not been encouraging. Majority of the villagers, in fact, are not very keen to receive adult education. The habit of reading newspapers and books has partially caught on. The library books in two out of three social change villages are mostly unutilised. But in the third, however, any people do read newspapers and books. Listening to radio programmes is becoming popular In two sample villages, where there are radios, people gather in the evening to listen to the programmes.

There are also a number of programmes which are propagated by the Project or other Departments but have not become popular

among the people. The most common reason for non-acceptance is the lack of realisation among the people of the advantages of these programmes. Among the agricultural programmes, green manuring, compost making, line sowing, rotation of crops and the use of a number of improved implements have not become popular. The number of cultivators adopting green manuring with proper awareness of its benefits is very small. The other reasons for its non-acceptance are the small size of an average holding and inadequate water supply in the area, so that the cultivator cannot (or at least feels that he cannot) spare the resources for growing a green manure crop. Compost making, again, has been adopted by a small number of cultivators. In fact, most of the cultivators do not yet understand the usefulness of compost manure. Another factor responsible for a limited adoption of the practice was the time taken by the completion of consolidation of holdings. As a results of this, the allotment of sites for compost pits was delayed and the preparation of manure could not be undertaken. Put in many villages, where consolidation is over and pits have been dug, proper use of these is not being made by the cultivators. The Project has been advocating line sowing, particularly of American cotton, but proper education and emphasis on the activity have not been given. Consequently, the adoption of this practice has also been very limited. Similar is the position in respect of rotation of crops. No serious efforts have been made to popularise the practice, with the result that the number of cultivators following it is very small and even among those that do, adequate knowledge of the practice and its benefit is lacking. Of the new agricultural implements being advocated for adoption, overturning ploughs, seed drills, bar harrows and triphali have not caught on with the cultivators. Lack of demonstration equipment with the V.L.Ws and non-availability of implements in the Project area are mainly responsible for an extremely limited adoption of these. The majority of the cultivators are ignorant of the use and advantages of these implements.

In the field of animal husbandry, artificial insemination, cultivation of green fodder and poultry keeping have not become popular. The prejudice among the people against artificial insemination is still strong and a large majority of the people have not yet accepted the programme. The inoculation and vaccination of cattle and hospital treatment for other animal diseases are very common. The people do not at all hold any prejudice against inoculation, etc. They also travel long distances to get their animals treated at the hospitals which are usually at long distances in the area.

For green fodder, berseem (a variety of clover) was sought to be popularised but it has not been widely adopted by the people. The main reason for this is lack of adequate water supply which is essential for the crop. However, wherever, it is grown the people fully appreciate its advantages. Poultry keeping has not become popular mainly because the area is predominantly vegetarian. The majority of the people, therefore, are not interested in the pro gramme.

In the field of health and sanitation, the programmes relating to the provision of trained dais, construction of soakage pits and

improved latrines and the use of smokeless chulas have not become popular with the people at all. The programme relating to pavement of streets and construction of drains is acceptable to the people only if the Project continues to subsidise the constructions to at least 50% of the cost. Although the people realise the benefits of pucca streets and drains, they are not yet prepared to go in for them wholly at their own cost. In many villages even the streets paved by the Project are not being properly maintained. The utility of the drains has not yet been fully realised by the people. Rather in many villages people feel very much against the drains. They prefer pucca streets without any drains. That shows that majority of the people are not yet fully aware of the scientific aspect of the programme. As regards the services of trained dais, the general understanding in the mind of the people of the scientific aspect of the practice is not high. They are not able to appreciate the utility of the training given to the dais and find little difference between the service performed by them now and that when they were untrained. Soakage pits, improved latrines and smokeless chulas are the programmes which have not found favour with the people at all. The use of soakage pits and smokeless chulas is extremely limited, while improved latrines are rejected outright by the people.

CRITERION 3: REALISATION OF ADVANTAGES OF COOPERATIVE ACTION.

The realisation of the benefits of cooperative effort is not much in this area. In the first place, as many as 43% of the villages in the Project area are without any cooperative society. In social change villages 'C' the people had not so far made any effort to organise themselves into a cooperative society. In village 'A' there is one credit society but hardly 20 to 25% of the families are represented in the society. The remaining three-fourths, which are cut off from the cooperative fold, are as ignorant about the cooperative benefits as the persons in a village without a society. In village 'B' although there are three different types of societies, the total number of families represented in them is hardly 20%. Thus we find that the majority of the people have not yet had any experience of cooperative benefit.

Apart from this, it has also been observed that the majority of the persons, who are already members of the cooperative societies, do not possess a knowledge of the advantages of cooperative effort. They are even ignorant of the very preliminaries of the cooperative movement. In social change villages 'A' and 'B', for instance, most of the members could not tell why they were members. A few others told that they were members only to get loans from the society. Their conception is that the cooperative societies are meant only for advancing loans. Similarly, when they were asked the reasons for organising a society, no one could cite mutual-aid as one of the factors. In reply to the question as to who encouraged them to join the society, the majority of them mentioned 'government officials'. Some of them, however, said that they had been persuaded by other members and influential persons. The majority of the members are not well-informed, and their knowledge of the movement is very poor.

Many members do not remember to have attended any general meeting and deny even the knowledge of such meetings having ever been held, although the books of the societies have registered many such meetings and the thumb impressions of these persons are affixed therein to mark their presence. This is not the case only in the sample villages but applies to the movement in the whole area.

CRITERION 4: COMMUNITY LIFE.

While apparently there are many instances to show the existence of community spirit in the villagers, a closer observation of their common behaviour indicates that the spirit of community life and collective action in them has not increased to any marked extent. In the sample village 'C', for instance, the approach road, about 6 furlongs in length, was constructed by the villagers about two years ago. The V.L.W. and an official of the Consolidation Department had taken the initiative in this work. The presence of the revenue official on the spot had secured the participation of every family. But, the present stage of maintenance of the road is such that it does not take one long to conclude that there is as yet no initiative in the village to take up community works on its own. In village 'A' again, there is very little sign of the spirit of collective action. The only community work done by them with Project assistance is construction of one school building and in no other sphere they have taken any initiative in any programme of common benefit. No streets have yet been paved as no contributions could be raised In village 'B', however, in the construction of a school building, repair of the local chaupal to house the community centre and construction of a three-mile long approach road, people have shown great initiative and community spirit.

Apart from participation in some of these aided community works, the general spirit of community life in the area has not grown. In all the three sample villages, the people indicated that there is no collective activity—social, cultural or economic—which they are having now and which did not exist before. It is also their feeling that the traditional festivals are not now celebrated with the same spirit of collective enthusiasm as before. They are of the opinion that with the increase in population and greater contact with urban areas and commercial ways the individual interests of the people are coming to the fore which ultimately are responsible for the present-day weakening of common ties among human beings.

CRITERION 5: UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS.

It has been observed that the general attitude and the outlook of the officials towards the people have undergone some change. The officials now realise that active association of the non-official element is very essential for the success of any rural development programme. Although at the planning stage many officials are still not associating the non-officials with them, at the execution stage the majority of them do associate the popular leaders.

The majority of the district level officers, however, feel that the Project Advisory Committee has not been able to serve any useful purpose. The reasons mainly advanced by them are the unwieldy nature of the Advisory Committee and the lack of interest on the part of the non-official members of the committee. Long distances which the members are required to travel to attend the meetings of the committee, were partly responsible for this attitude of indifference on their part.

Some of the officials have also expressed the opinion that the best method to draw the people in the planning and execution of development programmes is to guide and assist the local panchayats and strengthen their resources to enable them to execute the programmes locally. Technical guidance from the official agencies should, of course, be available to them readily.

As for granting more powers to the panchayats, the official view is that the present Gram Panchayat Act confers sufficient powers on them, but the general calibre of the members is too low to take advantage of the powers conferred on them. The panchayat members, therefore, need to be adequately trained and made aware of their functions and responsibilities so that they can take an active part in development activities. Besides, the officials feel that the resources of the panchayats need to be adequately strengthened to enable them to execute the programmes and maintain the facilities.

As regards their approach to the people, the majority of the officials are of the opinion that the best way to approach the people for improvements is to look first to their fundamental needs and then to render all possible assistance to them in their achievement. Thereafter, the people will be moved to act themselves. Holding of demonstrations, according to some, is also an effective method of approach. A few hold that increased group and individual contacts bring forth the best results.

According to the non-official opinion also, one of the most useful methods of cooperation with the officials in the development programmes is to associate more actively the local leadership, particularly of the panchayats, both at the stage of planning and execution. Technical guidance and assistance should, of course, be given by the official agency. So far as the Project Advisory Committee is concerned, very few members have participated to any extent in the actual planning and execution of the development programmes.

CRITERION 6: AWARENESS AMONG THE UNDER-PRIVILEGED GROUPS.

In most of the villages, with the exception of pavement of streets or repair of drinking water wells, no programmes have been undertaken for the benefit of the under-privileged groups. The general feeling among these people is that they have not benefited much from Project programmes. They do not think that job opportunities and wages for the labour groups have increased to any appreciable extent. The Harijans, have, however, benefited from the consolidation operations when they were allotted $\frac{1}{8}$ of an acre of land for

constructing their houses. They have appreciated this gain. This, however, was not a Project programme.

SOME INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC CHANGE.

Production.—Certain significant increases in production potential and changes in production pattern have taken place in the area. There has been considerable increase in the cultivated area mainly because, after consolidation of holdings, the cultivators have been reclaiming most of the waste-land included in their holdings. In village 'B' alone, about 1,000 acres have been reclaimed, and in the other two villages also most of the households have been reclaiming waste land. The irrigated area has also increased. Many people have sunk new wells and some have installed pumping sets and even tube-wells. The extension of canal irrigation has also increased the irrigated area.

Consolidation of holdings is an important operation going on in the area. Although in many villages this has created some dissatisfaction among the cultivators, the programme, on the whole, has been of immense benefit to them. After the completion of consolidation many people have sunk new wells, installed pumping sets and reclaimed waste lands.

As regards changes in the production pattern, certain new crops such as American cotton, berseem and vegetables have been introduced in the area during the Project period. The American cotton, being a cash crop of high value, has been readily accepted by the cultivators and the area under this crop has been fast increasing. The growing of vegetables, however, is not yet a marked practice. Many cultivators are now taking to this cultivation, and the prejudice against this is decreasing.

People are also taking up new lines of production. The selling of milk, which formerly was not acceptable to the Jat cultivators, is no longer a taboo. Thus, there has been substantial increase in production, production potential and income of the villages.

Employment.—It has been observed that during the Project period no significant improvement in the employment opportunities for the labouring classes has taken place. The wage rate has slightly improved, but the total number of days of wage employment has decreased. Therefore, there is no substantial gain to the wage earners. Ordinarily, the intensive cultivation now being taken up by the people and the shift to commercial crops, together with the increased area under such crops, should have increased wage employment but these, in fact, have only reduced the under-employment of the family labour.

Disposition of income.—In many villages in the area people are now incurring expenditure more freely than before on the purchase of bullocks, certain improved implements, pumping sets, etc. They are also beginning to spend money on sinking of new wells and reclamation of waste lands. No farm building is being constructed but, in fact, this is not a common practice in the area. It is found that although there are not many instances of productive expenditure in every village, the tendency does exist among the cultivators

and is growing. In village 'A' there are very few instances where the people have increased their expenditure on productive assets. There are about 10—12 cases of the purchase of fodder-cutters among all the improved implements and about 14-15 cases of bullock purchase. About 4-5 cultivators have also increased their expenditure on the levelling of their lands after consolidation. In village 'C' also only a few cultivators have invested large amounts on the levelling and reclamation of their waste lands. Three cultivators have sunk new wells. This, however, is not discouraging because this has been done within one year after consolidation. In the third village 'B', some of the progressive cultivators—about 8—10 in number—have purchased improved implements like Hindustan and CARE ploughs, triphalis, cotton and rabi automatic drills. One cultivator has purchased a tractor and its allied equipment. The number of cultivators who have purchased the chaff cutters and bullocks is, however, very large.

In respect of consumption expenditure, the tendency is to go in for acquiring bicycles and constructing pucca houses. The trend in this direction is, on the whole, quite marked. In village 'B' about 14-15, in 'C' about 10-11 and in 'A' about ten pucca houses have been constructed during the last 2-3 years. In many other villages, too, people have constructed new houses. The shortage of cement, however, has greatly held up the progress. This is in evidence in many villages in the area. Expenditure on the purchase of items like sewing machines, gramophones, radios and hand pumps, etc., is very restricted. As yet, there is no marked tendency in the people for going in for such items.

Ceremonial expenditure has gone up. The rise in the cost of living is said to be the main reason for this, but the increase in the expenditure on ceremonies, particularly marriages, is proportionately much higher than the rise in te cost of living. The people have started giving articles like bicycles, wrist watches, modern style furniture, etc., in dowry and these innovations are responsible for a large proportion of the increase in the ceremonial expenditure. A few customs, developed mostly during the last few years, of paying cash, usually one rupee, and one untensil to every member of the marriage party, has acted as an incentive to the increase in the numerical strength of the marriage parties themselves. People in the area do admit that persons even take their small children in the party just for the sake of one rupee and one utensil. Lately, there have been some instances where more than one utensil have been given to each member of the marriage party. This naturally involves a lot of wasteful expenditure on their meals etc. also.

STATE: UTTAR PRADESH

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK, BHATHAT, DISTRICT GORAKHPUR

The Community Development Programme has been in operation in this Block for well over five years now. During this period a number of facilities such as tube wells for irrigation purposes, dispensary, maternity centres, veterinary hospital and artificial insemination centre etc. have been provided. A number of seed stores and nurseries belonging to the cooperative unions have also been opened to supply improved seeds and fertilizers and vegetable seeds and seedlings etc. to the cultivators. The cooperative brick kilns started in the Block have been very helpful towards the implementation of the community works programme. In a few villages programmes like the repair of the village approach roads, construction and repair of drinking water wells, installation of hand pumps and the pavement of lanes etc. have also been carried out. Besides, a large programme of construction of State irrigation works, notably the State tube-wells and the Naraini Canal, has been completed during this period. These physical achievements by themselves, however, cannot be taken as the success of the programme unless in the process of providing these facilities and/or as a result thereof a change in the outlook of the people has also been brought about. In this note comments are made on types of social changes that have come about under the impact of the community development programme.

CRITERIA (1) and (2)

The largest number of improved practices initiated by the Project authorities have been in the field of agriculture. Their greatest success has been the introduction of the improved varieties of seeds. The types of seed which were used in this area before the initiation of this programme were of a poor quality. The improved varieties which were introduced were expected to give better yield than the local varieties. This programme has been quite successful and majority of the cultivators are now using improved varieties of seed. The acceptance of *rabi* seeds has reached almost the saturation point while in the case of improved seed of early paddy, the extent of adoption varies from 25 to 75 per cent depending upon the suitability of paddy lands for the recommended varieties.

The acceptance of the improved varieties of seed, however, does not necessarily reflect that the cultivators have understood the significance of this programme. In implementing this programme greater reliance was placed on administrative measures and pressure tactics rather than on extension methods. A number of cooperative seed stores were opened in the Block which distributed only the improved varieties of seeds. The cultivators were persuaded to obtain their seed supplies from these stores. As the seed from the cooperative seed stores could not be issued to non-members, issue

were made to such cultivators provisionally on the understanding that their membership money would be realised from the sale proceeds of sugarcane through the cane cooperative unions. But as the latter did not agree to this procedure, such cultivators who had received improved seeds without first becoming the members were not given the supplies in the following years. Majority of such persons have abstained from becoming members and no longer get their seed supplies from the cooperative seed stores.

The acceptance of the improved varieties of seed has thus been more or less mechanical. A facility was provided by the Project authorities and the cultivators just accepted it. It is of course true that the programme was a beneficial one, otherwise it would not have been accepted. Thus, the improved varieties of paddy seed had only a limited acceptance since on certain types of paddy lands the recommended varieties did not show as good results as the local ones. On the other hand, the recommended variety of pea seed was so much better than the local variety that much of its adoption has been through radiation effect.

Mere adoption of the recomended varieties of seeds cannot be considered to be the ultimate success of the seed programme. The quality of seed is likely to deteriorate—a trend which has already become noticeable—unless the cultivators become careful about the selection, multiplication and preservation of their own seed stocks. Unfortunately, the progress in these directions has been almost nil. Such programmes as rogueing in the fields while the crop is standing, construction of model threshing floors so as to avoid mixing up with the other varieties, muliplication of small quantities of good seed by dibbling method and proper care in storing the seed has not met with any success. While a few cultivators, as in village 'A', know that the treatment of the seed with gammexane dust before storing is an effective method of saving it from the damage of pests etc., the majority is ignorant about this measure. Dibbler sowing has been tried by some cultivators who have found it quite successful, but they consider it too cumbersome to be adopted as a routine method of cultivation. Rogueing has been tried only under pressure from the VLWs while the programme of model threshing floor did not make any headway in any one of the social change villages.

The seed saturation programme, therefore, cannot be said to have brought about such change in the outlook of the people as would ensure its continuance. Even before the programme was started, cultivators knew about the value of good seed. And, if the facility is withdrawn from the Block area, majority of them would not care to travel a distance of say 10 to 15 miles to get the improved variety of seed. It has been found that even now in villages which are far off from the seed stores, as *e.g.* one social change village, the programme has not been so successful as in those which are nearer to the stores. Under these circumstances majority of the cultivators would be satisfied with whatever quality of seed is available to them from alternative sources. Such practices which would have enabled the cultivators to multiply their own seed in a scientific manner and also preserve it safely have not made any headway.

Another important programme in the field of agriculture has been to extend the use of fertilizers, particularly the ammonium sulphate. This being a sugarcane growing area where the Cane Development Department was already working for the last 15 years or so, majority of cultivators here had knowledge about this fertilizer and were using it for the sugarcane crop. Due to the efforts of the Project authorities primarily in the direction of arranging for supplies on credit basis, it is now being used for other crops also particularly wheat. Majority of the cultivators do not use it for paddy crop because much of the fertilizer is washed away due to the heavy rains. The achievements in this field can be said to be partly due to the spread of new knowledge and partly the easing in the supply conditions. It may be interesting to know that this year, when credit facilities for the purchase of fertilizers could not be extended so liberally, the number of cultivators using fertilizers has also gone down.

Superphosphate, a new fertilizer, was introduced in this area by the Project authorities towards the end of the Project period. It was recommended for the wheat crop and to start with it was distributed free of charge to a few selected cultivators. The results obtained from the application of this fertilizer were found to be very encouraging and the cultivators asked for its supplies in the following year as well. Though most of them expected it to be distributed free of charge, some of the cultivators at least would have agreed to pay for its cost had the Project authorities arranged for its supplies. Unfortunately this fertilizer could not be made available in the succeeding year because of the delays in getting the supplies. Thus while the cultivators who had used it can be said to have become aware of its advantages, they could not continue this practice in the absence of its supply. Certain other types of fertilizers such as ammonium nitrate and urea etc. have also been tried here and there, but neither have these been tried by large number of farmers nor have the results been so convincing yet.

Efforts made to popularise the use of green manure have resulted in more or less complete failure. Trials have been made with *sanai, dhaincha* and *moong* I. I but the results with only few exceptions have been more or less disappointing either because the green manure crop was not turned in at the proper time or because untimely rains made it difficult for the crop to rot properly. Even the few cultivators whose trials were successful did not continue the practice as they were not fully convinced about the advantages of this practice in view of its failure on the farms of the other cultivators in the village.

Even the elementary practice of compost making is not extensively adopted by the farmers in all its details. While a large number of farmers find it difficult to dig a compost pit since they do not have any land in the neighbourhood of the village, others who have a pit do not follow the details of preparing the compost. In their case the only change has been in keeping their cowdung supplies in a pit rather than in the form of a heap. In one social change village it was reported that the constant use of the same spot for keeping manure had automatically resulted in creating a pit at that place.

Consequently in that village and also in many others the practice of using pits has now become established. In other villages where the cultivators prepared pits at the instance of the Project workers they have not followed the prescribed procedure for preparing compost manure.

Other improved practices initiated in the field of agriculture were the sowing of wheat behind the plough, seed drill sowing of *rabi* crops, transplantation of early paddy and the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. The local practice of sowing wheat was by the broadcast method which required larger amount of seed per acre and which at times also resulted in poor germination as the seed did not go deep enough into the soil. Sowing behind the plough and with the seed drill needs lesser amount of seed per acre and the germination is also expected to be better as the seed goes six to nine inches deep into the soil. Intensive propaganda was done to popularise these methods and the seed drills were made available to the cultivators by the Project authorities free of charge. While in some villages where intensive efforts were made cultivators could be persuaded to adopt these methods, in others there was little radiation effect. With few exceptions the adoption of the practice has remained confined to the few well-to-do cultivators only. The limited number of seed drills could not be made available to a larger number of cultivators and the poor quality of bullocks was another bottleneck in the use of the implement by the majority of the small cultivators. Another important limitation in the adoption of both these practices, in this area particularly, is that while deep sowing of seed is good in soils which have lesser moisture content, in soils which have a larger moisture content deep sowing affects germination rather adversely. Consequently the success of these methods is very closely related to the conditions of rainfall during any particular year. If rainfall had been scanty, these methods would have been more successful but during years of heavy rainfall or in fields which are comparatively low lying, these methods are said to give poor results. The cultivators are conscious of these facts and use these methods rather discriminately. In any case they have not shown any great enthusiasm for these methods and in particular they are not quite convinced about the efficacy of the lower seed rate. Instances have been reported when a field sown with the help of the seed drill in the presence of the VLW or the other Project workers was sown again by the broadcast method when the VLW had gone away. Under these conditions the achievements made during Project period cannot be said to have any lasting value and much extension efforts will be needed before these methods can be said to have been fully accepted by the farmers.

This area is predominently a paddy growing area. More than 40,000 acres are put under this crops every year. Early paddy which accounts for a major portion of the paddy area is sown by the broadcast method. The Project authorities tried to introduce the practice of transplanting this crop which would have resulted in lesser requirement of seed, healthier growth of the plants and higher yield per acre. This practice cannot be said to have made much headway because of some peculiar conditions of this area. Not that the farmers did not know about this method but it was not

being followed firstly because in the absence of adequate irrigation facility raising of seedlings became difficult and secondly, even if the cultivators somehow succeed in raising seedlings, transplantation was not possible unless there were adequate and timely rains. In view of these limitations this practice could not gain much popularity. Now when there has been much improvement in the irrigational facilities of this area, this method can be more acceptable if extension efforts are continued.

The poor progress of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation can be judged from the fact that last year this could be applied only to about 500 acres out of more than 40,000 acres of paddy area. This method can be applied to early paddy only to a limited extent for the same reasons as mentioned above. Even the few acres that have been sown under this method belong mostly to the well-to-do cultivators who can afford to arrange for fertilizers and employ comparatively larger number of labourers required for transplanting purposes. The smaller cultivators have remained virtually neglected so far. The VLWs in their anxiety to achieve targets approach only the big farmers, while the smaller ones who are more reluctant to take risks have so far not been tackled. The bigger cultivators on their part cannot put a large area under this method as it requires large number of labourers. Japanese method is primarily an intensive method of cultivation and in the long run will be more suited to cultivators with smaller holdings. It is high time that proper efforts are made to popularise this method among the vast majority of smaller cultivators.

Efforts were also made by the Project authorities to popularise some plant protection measures, the more important among these being the rat control operations, treatment of paddy crop against the incidence of *gundhi* bug and the spraying of mango trees as a safeguard against the attack of mango hopper. These operations during the Project period were carried out at Government cost except for the spraying of mango trees for which a nominal charge of annas -/8/- per tree had to be paid. The latter programme had benefited only the big farmers as the ownership of mango groves is confined only to this class. The former two programmes were carried out only when some incidence was reported. Adequate efforts were, however, not made either to educate the farmers about the advantages of these methods or to establish an efficient plant protection service on which the farmers could draw independently of the Project authorities.

Efforts made to popularise new implements also cannot be said to have resulted in any significant achievements. A major portion of the financial assistance available from the Project authorities by way of loans has been utilised in purchasing dunlop carts and chaff cutters. These were not new to this area but the majority of the cultivators could not afford to buy them because of lack of funds. When the loan facility was made available by the Project authority, the well-to-do farmers took advantage of it. The smaller cultivators could not afford even to take loans as they could not produce enough security. The seed drill is the only new type of implement which has been tried in this area with a certain amount of success. None of the cultivators in this area, not even the big ones, so far own a

seed drill. The continuance of the use of this implement will very much depend upon the arrangement made for its supply for use at the sowing season.

In the other fields of the development programme, the number of improved practices popular sed by the Project authorities have been comparatively few, the greater emphasis having been given to the provision of facilities. Thus in the field of animal husbandry, facilities for the treatment of cattle and the improvement of the breed have been provided which are made use of by the cultivators who can get them conveniently. The veterinary hospital is of little use to the people who are living in villages far off from the place where the hospital is located. The A.I. centre so far has had only a limited patronage and mostly cows and buffaloes brought to this centre have been those in whose case natural conception could not be successful or when a breeding bull was not readily available. The Project authorities have also supplied a number of breeding bulls of the improved breed but the majority of the cultivators still do not seem to mind if their cattle are crossed by local bulls of the inferior breed. In one social change village, for instance, where the cultivators keep a comparatively larger number of cattle, there were no bulls of the improved variety and the people were not very particular about getting this facility. Measures for checking cattle epidemics such as inoculations are no longer resisted by the people but it is doubtful if they would agree to avail this facility even at some sacrifice, say going to a place other than their village for getting their cattle inoculated. Consciousness among the people to make use of the veterinary service provided by the Project authorities cannot be said to have developed so far, as is evidenced by an incident in the same village where an epidemic broke out during the rainy season resulting in the death of a large number of cattle but no report to that effect was made to the Project authorities. Certain facilities such as the foot baths provided in some villages have never been used. Some of the villagers have come to know of the efficacy of the disinfectants such as gammexane in killing the ticks who pester their cattle but so far they have depended exclusively upon the VLW to arrange for the supplies of the gammexane. Majority of them do not know as to how and from where the supplies can be obtained. There has been practically no improvement in the type of fodder that is given to the cattle and the efforts of the Project authorities to persuade the cultivators to grow some fodder crops also have not shown any results.

In the field of rural health and sanitation also, emphasis has been given mainly towards providing facilities such as construction and repair of drinking water wells, installation of hand pumps and the pavement of lanes etc. Provision of these facilities, however, has not created an awareness among the people for improving the sanitary conditions of the village. The water supply from the wells which are quite shallow and dug only upto the first strata is said to be contaminated and is responsible for the large incidence of water borne diseases. The vast majority of the villagers, however, have not at all become conscious about this fact. A number of wells still have no parapet wall with the result that during the rainy season the filth and dirty water pass into these wells. Even the newly constructed wells and those which have been repaired are far from

sanitary. Pulleys have not been provided on any of these wells. The practice of drawing water by standing on the parapet wall which allows dirt etc. to pass into the wells still continues without any check. Hand pumps are a better source of supply than the wells but the villagers cannot be said to have become conscious of this fact. Hand pumps have been installed not because they are more sanitary than the wells but because they are cheaper to instal than the construction of a new well. One might expect that in a village where one or two hand pumps have been provided the villagers would get their water supply, at least for drinking purposes, from these pumps in preference to the dirty and unhygienic wells but no such trend is visible. In fact it was observed in one village that the families prefer to get the water supply from their own dilapidiated well rather than from an adjacent improved well. Some well-to-do cultivators who have installed hand pumps in their own houses have done so more to add to their prestige rather than due to any consciousness among them about the superiority of this source of water supply from a hygienic point of view. Even in those villages where drinking water supply has been made available from the State tube wells, which are a far better source of supply than even the hand pumps, the villagers have not become conscious about the value of safe water supply. They appreciate the facility because it does away with the inconvenience of drawing water from the well rather than because of its importance from hygienic and health point of view. Even in these villages, villagers have continued to get their water supply from wells if they happen to be nearer than the water tap. In fact consciousness among the people about the importance of good and hygienic drinking water supply cannot be said to have been brought about so far.

Similarly, under persuasion of the VLW and Project staff, soakage pits were constructed in a number of villages. But the majority of them were not properly made as *kankar* or brick bats to fill them up could not always be found. The villagers cannot be said to have fully realised the significance of this programme. Every year the villagers had to be requested to reconstruct these pits when these were spoiled during the rainy season. Even now so much consciousness cannot be said to have been aroused among the people as would result in annual repairs of these pits without any pressure from the Project authorities. Time and again cleanliness drives have been launched but these have not left any lasting effect upon the people. The villages, by and large, still give a dirty look. Even in village 'A' which happens to be one of the good villages in the Project area rubbish heaps could still be seen near the houses. There is so far no regular arrangement for clearing the village lanes or the *pucca* drains where these have been provided. Pavement of lanes no doubt goes a long way in giving a 'new look' to the villages but so far these have been provided in only about ten villages and that too in small patches. Drains to drain off the water from the wells or hand pumps are rarely to be seen.

Resistance to preventive measures such as small pox vaccination is now not so strong. But the villagers cannot be said to have become conscious enough so as to go to the vaccinator at their own initiative. Disinfection of wells is similarly now allowed with lesser resistance than before. In villages such as Village 'A', where anti-malaria spraying was done, people appreciated the programme and

also found it useful but they had not become conscious enough so as to ask for it in the following years when it was not repeated. In succeeding years Project authorities undertook this programme on payment basis but very few people agreed to make use of this facility on this condition. Rural latrines are simply conspicuous by their absence. Consciousness about personal hygiene also cannot be said to have been aroused to any appreciable extent.

It may thus be said that an awareness among the people regarding the possibilities of scientific practices is not distinctly visible. As a matter of fact the main emphasis of the Project authorities has been on providing the facilities and thereby to show visible achievements rather than to educate the people and to bring about a gradual change in their outlook through extension methods. To get quick results, administrative measures and pressure tactics had also to be used. In the majority of the programmes there has been acceptance without widespread understanding. Whatever awareness is visible is confined to the comparatively educated and well-to-do people of this area. The vast majority of the people have yet to advance to this stage.

CRITERION 3: REALISATION OF ADVANTAGES OF CO-OPERATIVE ACTION.

Apparently there has been a great expansion in the cooperative movement during the Project period. At least one primary society has been organised in almost every village and the membership of the cooperatives has almost been doubled during the last 4 or 5 years. In two social change villages more than fifty per cent of the total number of households have become members of the co-operative societies. The emphasis by the Project authorities on the seed saturation programme has also been responsible for increasing the number and the membership of the cooperative societies. In this area the cooperative unions have also effectively taken over the function of distribution of improved varieties of seed and fertilizers. Close cooperation between the Project authorities and the staff of the Cooperative Department in the initial years of the Project period contributed greatly towards the success of the seed saturation programme. Action was taken by the Project authorities to rectify certain malpractices which were in vogue at some of the seed stores and this in turn resulted in creating a confidence among the people as was reported in two social change villages. Commercial activities such as running of medical stores and brick kilns were also started by some of the cooperative unions. Each cooperative union has now got a *pucca* seed store building and also a nursey attached to it. The nurseries unfortunately are not being maintained by unions in a proper manner.

While there has been a significant expansion in the movement, there has been virtually no improvement in the content of the programme. Cooperatives still continue to be government-sponsored and government-managed institutions. The cultivators become members of the cooperatives with a view to get credit facilities at lesser rate of interest and to procure seed supplies rather than on the realisation of the advantages of cooperative effort. The meetings of the societies are not held very regularly and the few that are held are not attended by majority of the members. There are only two

meetings in the year which are attended by the largest number of the members and these are the ones in which applications are made for the grant of loans. The members have absolutely no idea about the significance and the advantages of the cooperatives nor has any effort been made either by the Project authorities or by the workers of the Cooperative Department to educate the members in the principles and the importance of the cooperative movement.

It may thus be seen that the organisation of the cooperatives has not brought about any real social change. The cultivators have become members merely to get credit facilities and to obtain seed from the stores without understanding the advantages and the importance of the cooperative efforts.

CRITERION 4: COMMUNITY LIFE.

The main objective of the condition attached to giving financial assistance for community works, namely that a certain percentage of the total cost should be met by the villagers themselves either through monetary contributions or by giving voluntary labour, was that it would create a spirit of collective action among the people and would gradually lead them to realise the advantages of self-help and self-reliance. But this objective is not being realised due to the manner in which the public works programme has been carried out. Here and there one may find cases where the villagers or at least a section of the village community has contributed for the creation of certain facilities as for example the repair of the well in one social change village or the installation of hand pump for *Harijans* in the second village but by and large the people's share of contribution has been raised in a manner which can hardly give the feeling to the people of having participated collectively in a programme of common benefit. For programmes, such as the construction and repair of wells and the installation of hand pumps, the people's share of contribution has come from those individuals who claim the ownership of these facilities. No doubt in majority of the cases these facilities are also being used by persons other than the ones who have given the whole or a major portion of the contribution, but they do not have a feeling of having participated in the effort. For other programmes for which larger amounts were needed by way of people's share of contribution, the *panchayat* funds and the contributions from the cane cooperative unions, which were also considered as people's share of contribution, were availed of by the Project authorities. It is true that these funds are made up of contributions by the people. *Panchayat* funds come from taxes levied by these bodies and cane union funds are derived from contributions made by cane growers. But in the utilization of these funds the villagers did not have any effective voice as the initiative rested almost entirely with the *Panchayat* Inspector who acted in cooperation with *Sabhapati* and a few other members of the village *panchayat*. There are also instances of unfair means having been used to raise people's share of contribution. Submission of inflated vouchers, giving of prizes or favours on the condition that the persons pay some contribution for a particular programme, levying of fines when the *gram panchayat* was not authorised to do so and then showing this amount as contribution from the person concerned have all been done as the occasion permitted. Funds raised by such measures cannot be counted as people's share of contribution and

cannot be expected to create a feeling of participation in a common effort.

As a result, growth of confidence that they would be able to carry out the programmes at their own initiative has lagged far behind the physical progress of community works. The villagers look to the Government not only to give financial assistance but also to plan and execute the various programmes of common benefit for them. No doubt by now they have become conscious that the Government will not pay for the total cost of the work and something will have to be paid by them also. In some cases they are agreeable to give their voluntary labour (*shramdan*) but whether it will be sufficient to cover the people's share of contribution and if not how the balance is to be realised they do not know. A stage cannot be said to have reached when the people can be depended upon to carry out the programmes of their benefit on their own, after receiving some reasonable contribution from the Government.

The absence of such confidence is due also to paucity of effective leardership in the villages. During the *zamindari* days, the *zamindar* or his agents had a great influence in the villages and the cultivators generally had to follow their commands. After the abolition of this system though the non-resident *zamindars* lost all influence, those who continued to live in the villages and had substantial holding under their own cultivation enjoyed influence and some semblance of authority. The extent of authority that these ex-*zamindars* have, however, differs from one village to the other. While in one social change village the former *zamindar* families still have a great influence, in a second the status of the *zamindar* has been reduced virtually to that of any other ordinary cultivator. It is, however, true that these old *zamindars* have gradually lost much ground and they cannot expect to continue to be influencial unless they succeed in getting the goodwill of the majority of the people. In the former village it was observed that the former *zamindar* families are striving to remain in authority by trying to give their cooperation to the Project authorities in development activities since by doing so they may also get the goodwill of the administration which they consider necessary to continue their influence in the village. The villagers, though they do not like their authority, still cooperate with them since they are dependent on these people in various ways. In other villages where the old *zamindars* have lost influence the new leadership that has emerged has practically no background. Sometimes persons who have been elevated to the position of the *Sabhapati* are illiterate and have no capacity for organisation and administration. Such a situation was found to exist in the third social change village. In two villages studied (other than social change villages) the educated youth who in cooperation with the Project authorities succeeded in carrying out some development activities in the village are now getting into power but such instances are only few in number. Thus emergence of effective leadership is slow. The Project authorities in their anxiety to get works done had to cooperate with those former *zanmindars* of the villages who, though they still had a control over the village, did not enjoy the full confidence of the people. In other villages where the former *zamindars* have lost all influence

on the village, the new leadership that has come up is quite incapable and inexperienced.

Organisation of *shramdan* for the repair of village approach roads and for some other works has, however, in a limited way, resulted in collective action on the part of the people. This programme is taken up every year during the slack agricultural season when there is not so much work in the fields. The main initiative for organising this programme comes from the Project authorities. To persuade people to give their voluntary labour steps like passing a resolution by the *panchayat* that the defaulters would have to pay fine in lieu of their labour are also sometimes taken. But after observing the working of this programme over the last four or five years it may be said that the villagers are gradually getting used to it and there is less resistance to the programme now than in the initial stages of the Project. Even though the main initiative still comes from the Project authorities, the majority of the people give their cooperation willingly. As successful operation of *shramdan* depends to a great extent on the influence of the local leaders, and effective leadership has not developed in most of the villages, so official initiative and support for the programme become inescapable.

CRITERION 5: UNDERSTANDING AND CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS

This Block was one of the Pilot Projects that were started in this State before the inauguration of the Community Development Programme. Since then there has been some significant change in the outlook and the methods of approach to the people among the officials. In the beginning, the officers who were running this programme had a missionary spirit. They also tried to adopt extension methods as far as possible. As was reported from one social change village, the officers themselves started earth work on the road with a view to set an example of self-help and self-reliance before the people. There was also greater contact between the workers in the field and the officers at the State level. The latter paid frequent visits to the villages where they held discussions with the villagers and with the officers who were running the programme. The funds available for giving grants and subsidies were also limited and consequently there was also not so much of emphasis on spectacular programmes.

In course of time as the programme expanded and the older officers were replaced by new ones, there was a gradual change in the tone of the programme. The visits of the new officers to the villages were less frequent, partly because of steady expansion in the number of Blocks. Also as most of the new officers were from administration, there was a slow but definite change in methods and approach. Utilization of the budget became the main criterion for judging the success of the Project officers. Much emphasis was given to spectacular results as the high dignitaries who came to visit the Project areas were easily impressed by such achievements. The field officers after having sensed the change in the tone of the programme also started giving greater emphasis to activities which could give them quick results though these did not bring about any

lasting change in the outlook of the people. In course of time as the old workers from the field were transferred to other places, they were replaced by persons with less experience and also less faith in extension methods. Emphasis shifted from concern with the spirit and main objectives of the programme to carrying out the orders received from the higher authorities. From the State level there was always a flood of directives in connection with the various programmes and the field workers always tried to comply with these orders irrespective of the fact whether the particular programmes were suitable for their area or not.

To organise various activities in the form of drives became almost an accepted pattern of the development programme. The Project workers had to spend a major portion of their time in arranging for these drives. Drives were organised even for selling T.B. seals. At the Block level the funds available for giving loans and grants-in-aid were divided among all the VLWs and they were asked to utilise these in a limited period of time and in case they failed to do so they were threatened with adverse administrative action.

This emphasis on getting results led to the use of pressure tactics at all levels. The extension methods were virtually thrown into the back ground. There is a feeling among officers at all levels that extension methods are not quite so suited for backward areas like this one and some coercion is perhaps quite justified to achieve quick results.

Though at the Block level there is a Block Advisory Committee composed of the local MLAs and MPs, *sarpanches* of the cooperative unions, some village *Sabhapatis* and other influential persons of the area, this committee has not made much contribution towards programme planning or its execution. Its only obligation so far has remained the sanction of applications for grants-in-aid and loans. The committee has discharged even this function in a formal way because it has generally confined itself to endorsing the action already taken by the Block authorities. At the village level, however, the Block authorities had to seek the cooperation of the influential persons of the village particularly for carrying out their public works programmes. Though the main initiative in organising and executing such programmes was always taken by the Project workers, the presence of influential and responsible persons who could look to the day to day progress of the work was always of great help to the Project authorities. As a matter of fact the presence of such persons has made a great contribution to the success of the programmes in a number of villages.

The Project authorities were also required to get the cooperation of the village *panchayats* particularly to get the *panchayat* funds for various programmes. This again has remained more or less a formal affair. The *panchayat* funds remain deposited in the personal ledger account of the District Planning Officer. These funds cannot be utilised without the resolution of the *panchayats* concerned, but as most of the *panchayat* members are illiterate there is no difficulty in getting these resolutions. The *Panchayat* Secretaries and the Inspectors can always arrange for passage of these resolution even after the money has actually been spent. Instances have been noticed when the *Panchayat* Secretaries get the

signature or thumb impressions of the *panchayat* members on the blank pages of the proceedings register and then later on write the resolution for any amount required. Resolutions supporting other development programmes in the village are also passed, but these in no way represent a conscious participation by the *panchayats* in the activities concerned.

At the district level there is a District Planning Committee in which all the MLAs and MPs of the district, the chairman of the District Board and some representatives of the *gram sabhas* are included.

The District Planning Committee is more active than the Block Advisory Committee and the *panchayats* which have remained more or less defunct. The members of the D.P.C. most of whom are also the members of the State Legislature and the Parliament are more enlightened and vocal and take a greater interest in the working of the committee. The relations between the officials connected with the development work and the members of this committee may not always be very cordial. The latter are generally critical rather than helpful in the execution of the programmes. Also there is often considerable struggle and rivalry between members for obtaining larger development funds for their particular areas, which is in a way a very hopeful sign as it shows the growing consciousness of importance of development programmes as also of the democratic processes through which to achieve these for their areas. There is inadequate appreciation both among the officials as well as the non-official leaders of their respective roles in the development programme and how they should cooperate effectively and there are frequent instances when one party is blamed by the other for its unhelpful attitude. But this is perhaps inevitable in the initial stages in a situation where the participation of non-officials is being consciously and actively sought.

The officers are not quite happy about some of the tactics of the political workers. As a matter of fact there is always a tussle going on between the officers and the non-official leaders each party blaming the other of making mischief. The officers, however, always avoid to come into open conflict with the non-official leaders since the latter can always manipulate some adverse action at the higher level.

As a matter of fact there is no real cooperation between the officials and the non-official leadership in the field of the development programmes. The non-officials have never actively participated in the execution of the development programme. The officials consider them not as a help but a hindrance in the implementation of the development programmes.

CRITERION 6: AWARENESS AMONG THE UNDER-PRIVILEGED GROUPS

In this area there is not such a wide gap between the social and economic conditions of the scheduled castes and other caste Hindus as may be found in certain other parts of the country. *Harijans* and caste Hindus freely mix with each other and the former can

get their water supply from any well belonging to the latter. The *Harijans* are also not necessarily landless labourers. Majority of them have land though the size of their holdings is generally very small. But at the same time many cultivators belonging to the upper castes also have very small holdings. The standard of literacy among the caste Hindus is also not necessarily better than among the *Harijans*. In one social change village it was found that the percentage of literacy among the *Harijans* was more than among the *Ahirs* who were the predominent caste in that village. In the second village also, the most educated person in the village was a *Harijan*. As a matter of fact except for the *Brahmin* and *Thakurs* who are considered to be high castes, the social and economic conditions of the other caste Hindus and *Harijans* are not very different.

No specific programme for the exclusive benefit of the under-privileged groups has so far been initiated by the Project authorities except that the amount of subsidy given for *Harijans*, works such as drinking water wells and hand pumps etc., is slightly more than the subsidy given for similar works to other castes. This distinction however does not make much practical difference as the *Harijans* are allowed to draw water from wells belonging to the caste Hindus as well. Another programme which has been initiated in only a few villages for the exclusive benefit of the *Harijans*, is that of housing. Though the Project authorities did not have any funds for this programme, funds were obtained from the District Planning Committee. The programme was carried out in one social change village and there the *Harijans* have a feeling of having received some special benefit from the Project. This activity, however, has been carried out only in three villages of the Block. Activities in other fields of the development such as agriculture, animal husbandry, sanitation and social education have benefited the *Harijans* in the same manner as the poor cultivators belonging to the other communities. However, as already mentioned the impact of the development programmes on small cultivators has not been so much as on the well-to-do cultivators. Programmes such as vaccination, drinking water facilities, improvement in communications and treatment facilities etc. have been availed of by the persons belonging to all the communities.

It has been observed in one social change village that the *Harijans* as a group have shown greater capacity to organise themselves and to take collective action for a programme of common benefit. Their main weakness, however, is their extreme poverty due to which they have not been able to get the full benefit of the development activities.

Almost all the *Harijans*, because their holdings are uneconomic also take up agricultural labour as their subsidiary occupation. The Project authorities have not started any programme for development of cottage or small scale industries which could create some employment and thereby might have been of special benefit to the under privileged groups. In recent years, however, the construction of Naraini canal in the Project area provided some additional employment to these under privileged groups and other small cultivators.

Now as this work has been more or less completed these people are again facing difficult times.

As it is, the *Harijans* have not received any special benefit from the development programme. The extent to which they have been able to gain from the programmes initiated for the general benefit of the people has also been limited. But similar has also been the position of the poor cultivators belonging to the other communities. Consequently while there is no feeling of having received a special benefit, there is also no bitterness of having been given any discriminatory treatment on account of their belonging to an under privileged group.

Some indicators of eocnomic Change.—There has been a significant increase in the production potential of this area mainly because of the improvement in irrigation facilities. A number of State tube-wells have been constructed while the Naraini canal, which will provide irrigation facilities mainly to the northern portion of the Block, is almost nearing its completion. As the State tube-wells were completed only towards the end of the Project period, no significant change in cropping pattern has been brought about so far. The immediate effect of improvement in the irrigation facility has been an increase in the area under the sugarcane crop as was noticed in one social change village. Other changes will follow in due course of time. Now is the time when the Project authorities can introduce some of their improved agricultural practices which till now could not be successful due to the difficulties of irrigation.

In some of the villages which are nearer to Gorakhpur town, *e.g.*, village 'A' the practice of growing vegetables is on the increase. The improved variety of peas introduced by the Project authorities has also given some distinct economic benefit to the farmers in this village. These people have now started selling green peas for consumption as vegetable which is much more profitable than taking it as a grains crop. Keeping of milch cattle for selling their milk yield is also gradually on the increase in such villages though it has not happened on any substantial scale. The villages situated farther off from the town have, however, not felt this change.

There has also been some slight improvement in the economic condition of the people. This improvement, however, cannot be accounted for mainly due to the impact of the development programme. The abolition of the *zamindari*, which resulted in reduction of expenses on litigation as reported from one social change village and in giving permanent rights to the large number of tenants and subsequently a greater share in the produce, has also contributed towards this change. Increase in the prices of agricultural produce, greater employment opportunities on State works, and comparatively favourable weather conditions have all had their effect in bringing about this change. The improvement in the economic condition of the people has, however, not been of a very spectacular type. Much of it has gone to cover the deficit which unfortunately was very large a few years back in two social change villages where it was reported that the indebtedness of the cultivators has declined. It is also stated that while previously the majority

of the people could not get even two square meals a day they have now more to eat and wear. There is also a trend in the villages towards construction of *pucca* houses with tiled roofs whereas most of the existing houses are *katcha* with thatched roof. This improvement, has of course, remained confined to the upper strata of the village society.

STATE: WEST BENGAL

Community Development Block, Md. Bazar Distt. Birbhum

CRITERIA (1) AND (2)

For many years past, the cultivators have known the use of chemical fertilizers like ammonium sulphate particularly in the cultivation of sugarcane and also its application in small doses on some other crops in the case of stunted growth. During the Project period, the new fertilisers that they have come across are fertiliser mixtures for paddy and potato as well as superphosphate and urea. The availability of chemical fertilisers on credit from the Project near their home as well as propaganda by the Project officials led an increasing number of cultivators to experimenting with such fertilisers. In villages where there are facilities of irrigation, application of chemical fertilisers has considerably increased whereas in villages where such facilities are lacking, their adoption remains restricted. For example, in the social change village 'A' where about 70% of the total cultivated area has received irrigation facilities from the Mayurakshi Project during the Project period, an estimated 80% of the cultivators use chemical fertilisers, but its application is limited to the extent of availability of farmyard manure. They feel that chemical fertilisers give results only when used in conjunction with sufficient quantity of farmyard manure and without it these exhaust the fertility of soils which cannot be recouped unless very high quantity of farmyard manures is applied in subsequent years. The cultivators are afraid that they will not be in a position to procure the required quantity of farmyard manure and so apply chemical fertilisers only in part of their lands in small doses and particularly in case of stunted growth of plants. On the other hand, in the social change village 'C', where facilities of irrigation are very scarce, chemical fertilisers have made little headway, though the cultivators are aware of it.

Some of the cultivators made experiments with the Japanese method of paddy cultivation in villages where the Project organised demonstration plots. But they have invariably reverted to the traditional method since the Jap. Method appeared to be too labour-intensive and the slightly increased yield was not considered by them commensurate with the cost and labour involved. Thus, in village 'A' a few cultivators tried the Japanese method and thereafter fell back to the traditional method. In village 'C' on the other hand, where no demonstrations plot was laid the cultivators have no knowledge regarding this method. The Japanese method has meant in this area application of fertilizers on the seedbed and transplantation in lines. In this area the traditional practice is for transplantation with sufficient spaces though not in lines.

In regard to improved seeds, some of the cultivators in the two social change villages, 'A' and 'B', adopted the sponsored improved seeds of paddy, sugarcane, wheat and potato, but all of them ultimately reverted to the local varieties which have been in use for long

time past. In villages 'C' and 'D', no supply of such seeds was arranged by the Project and the cultivators have no knowledge about them. In regard to improved paddy seeds, cultivators in village 'A' and 'B' stated that they abandoned it since in every case there was pest attack. In the case of improved wheat, it has been the experience of the cultivators (*e.g*., village 'A') that such seeds require too much manuring and are not drought resistant nor can they withstand strong winds from which this area suffers. In regard to potato seeds, the cultivators stated that, though the yield was much more than from the local varieties, yet the improved type of potatoes propagated by the Project rots easily, whereas the *desi* varieties can be preserved for long periods. Among the new crops introduced, mention may be made of vegetables which have begun to be grown by one or two cultivators in all the social change villages.

Regarding the new facilities for increased production potential, the major benefits in this area have come about from the Mayurakshi Project completed during the Project period and in this Block about 7000 acres have so far received canal irrigation. In the villages, which have received such irrigation facilities, the present demand is for the regulated supply of water, since in the absence of any effective control system over the supply of water through the irrigation canals, the crops in the low lying areas are damaged (*e.g*., village 'A'). There are many villages where irrigation canals have not passed nor are there sufficient tanks for irrigation. In such villages, (*e.g*., village 'D'), there is keen demand for irrigation facilities either through the excavation of subsidiary channels from the Mayurakshi irrigation canals or through the re-excavation of derelict tanks. In village 'C' as in some others, irrigation canals have passed but no supply of irrigation water has yet been available, although most of the existing irrigation tanks were lost in the wake of the excavation of Mayurakshi canals during last 4/5 years. In such villages, the villagers are emphatic in their demand for the supply of irrigation water from the canals without any further delay as their economic condition is vitally connected with it.

The demand for chemical fertilisers has considerably increased in recent years, but the supply continues to be uncertain, untimely and insufficient. For example, the cultivators in village 'C' could not get any supply during the current year and the cultivators of village 'D' could not get any supply last year as the demands were considerable. This year the supply was insufficient and untimely. Among the higher caste Hindus like *Brahmins* and *Kshatriyas*, who own much of the land, there is a traditional prejudice against the ploughing of lands. Cultivation is done by the *Santhals*, scheduled caste and other low caste groups. There was no evidence of any decrease in this prejudice even where the holding is very small. The higher castes engage share-croppers or agricultural labourers for cultivation. With the recent rise in agricultural prices and in population, the land owners take greater interest in cultivation, (*e.g*., village 'D') but still they do not touch the plough.

In regard to animal husbandry, some pedigree bulls were supplied by the Project in two social change villages and in these the cattle

owners now generally utilise the services of these bulls and scrub bulls are being given up. In the matter of the maintenance of the pedigree bulls, a recurring maintenance cost used to be paid by the Project to the bull-keepers during the Project period and though, with the conversion of the Project into NES Blocks, such maintenance allowances have been withdrawn, the bulls are being maintained by the keepers, who in turn charge fee from individual parties for the services rendered (*e.g.*, village 'A'). In village 'D', where such bulls have not been provided, but people have seen improved progeny in other villages, they have shown a willingness to maintain these, if and when provided. There has been no programme for artificial insemination in this Block. In the case of castration of such bulls, the Hindus in general have a religious prejudice against this practice, and there is no improvement in this respect. In the case of people of other religions, there is no prejudice against castration.

The vital problem connected with any scheme of scientific animal husbandry is that of fodder cultivation, but in none of the social change villages has there been any evidence of fodder cultivation, not to speak of any increase in it. There has been no drive in this regard from the Project and the people have no consciousness about it. On the contrary, it was noticed in village 'D' that some of the waste lands, which previously served as grazing grounds, are being gradually reclaimed for the cultivation of food crops with the increasing pressure of population. One old practice among the *Santhals* has been not to milk the cattle and there has been no change in this practice during the Project period. A recent tendency among some of the lower caste Hindus has been to rear poultry, but such cases are very rare. The Hindus in general have still a strong religious prejudice against poultry keeping.

In regard to sanitation, a number of drinking water wells have been constructed during the Project period and the people in such villages, *e.g.*, village 'A', have been using drinking water from such wells. In the matter of the disposal of human excreta, there has been no change for the better in any of the villages. No latrines have been constructed and the people use the field as before. The recent tendency to use mosquito curtains by those who can afford to purchase them (*e.g.*, in village 'B') is noteworthy. Under the National Malaria Control Scheme, every house is being sprayed with D.D.T. for the last three years and, as a result, the incidence of malaria has considerably decreased in West Bengal, as a whole, and so also in this Block. For example, in village 'E', malaria used to break out in an epidemic form in the past but, for the last three years, there has been no major attack excepting some sporadic cases and in no case did they prove fatal. The establishment of a *Thana* health centre with 20 beds at the Project headquarters as well as another health centre established before the Project in another Union (Puranagram) have been gradually and increasingly turning the people from the treatment of village quacks to such health centres. In the matter of sending the maternity cases to the hospitals, there is practically no improvement in the attitude of the better or high caste people who continue to prefer the services of the untrained village *dais* at their home. This is preferred for reasons of

ceremonial purity and on account of the feeling that hospitals are meant only for the poor and it is beneath their dignity to send their women folk to them for child birth (*e.g.*, villages 'A' and 'B'). Among the lower caste people, most of whom are poor, there is no such feeling and their womenfolk are coming for hospitalisation in increasing numbers. It may be mentioned here that only the few villages neighbouring the health centres get these facilities whereas in other areas (village 'D') there are no such facilities and their demand is very great for the creation of such facilities. The people are prepared for the donation of land but not cash.

In the matter of education, a number of primary schools have been set up during the Project period and almost all villages can avail of the facilities in these institutions. But in regard to higher education there is little scope as there is only one high school in the whole Block. Among the higher castes the recent tendency has been to send all school-going children to schools, but they are not yet convinced about the necessity of educating girls beyond the primary stage. There is a general demand also for the establishment of high schools (*e.g.*, village 'B') in areas away from the only high school in the Block. Among the lower caste people, there is no marked evidence of any change in their attitude towards imparting education to their children.

CRITERION 3: REALIZATION OF ADVANTAGES OF COOPERATIVE ACTION.

Many villages in this Block (*e.g.*, 'A' and 'D') had had no cooperative societies in the past nor were any new ones established during the Project period. In village 'B' where there was no society, some cultivators became members in cooperative societies of neighbouring villages but the sole purpose of joining such societies has been the availability of credit. Most of them have no contact or no knowledge about the working of these societies and they go to the societies only for the purpose of getting loans. In some villages the cooperative societies are in a moribund state. For example, in village 'C' a multipurpose society was formed in 1950 for dealing in cloth at the time of cloth control but was liquidated in 1952, as it could not get sufficient quota of cloth and suffered losses. There are a few weavers' cooperative societies in this Block but they exist only in the register of the Cooperative Department. All such societies were formed during the period of cloth-control and, after the control was lifted, these societies also closed down. No efforts were made either by the Cooperative Department or by the members themselves to extend the activities of such societies to other fields. In none of the social change villages has any new society been established during the Project period nor was any society rejuvenated.

CRITERION 4: COMMUNITY LIFE.

The works of community improvement taken up during the Project period relate to the construction of drinking water wells, roads, setting up of social education centres etc. The initiative for these activities always came from the Projects officials with whom most of the traditional village leaders collaborated, as they welcomed

the idea of getting such facilities from the Project. *Ad hoc* village committees were set up in which the traditional leaders took active part and these in turn mobilized the village people, including youths for the construction of such facilities. The people played their part in the matter of contributions in voluntary labour and materials while the Project undertook the construction of R.C.C. rings, setting them up and the construction of parapet and platform for drinking water wells through Project appointed contractors. This happened during the initial stage of the Project. In 1954 the scheme of morum-consolidated *kutcha* roads and re-excavation of derelict tanks under the Vallab Bhai Patel National Memorial Fund Scheme, amounting to Rs. 8·75 lakhs, was sanctioned for the Project. An extensive programme of road construction was undertaken and almost every village has been connected by a road. These works were, however, executed by the Project through their own contractors and not through any people's committees. The people grew critical about the way the Project went ahead with the constructional activities through contractors as this did not give the people scope to work unitedly. There was dissatisfaction also with the way the contractors executed various schemes.

Regarding the maintenance of facilities, no arrangements have been made yet. In most of the villages, the drinking water wells have not yet required any maintenance expenditure as they are newly constructed while periodical cleaning is being done by the people (*e.g.*, village 'A') while in others the wells remain uncared for, since such wells showed cracks and decay just after their completion by the contractors. In village 'D', the water is unfit for human consumption. It is understood from the Project officials that it has been decided recently that the drinking water wells will be maintained by the Rural Water Supply Department, but so far no such work has been undertaken. As regards the maintenance of roads, the people were not found willing in any of the villages to maintain these which were constructed through the contractors and not with people's cooperation through their representative committees. The recurring cost for the maintenance of these Patel Fund *kutcha* roads comes to as high as Rs. 1000/- per mile per annum which the people are not in a position to contribute. It is understood that it has recently been decided to maintain such roads by the Works and Building Department. As regards the social education centres, the Project used to incur recurring expenses during the Project period but after its conversion into a NES Block with effect from April, 1956; such grants have stopped and all the institutions have closed down since then. The people are not willing to maintain any of them as, according to them, these institutions do not bring any benefits to them.

The various constructional activities, undertaken through the Project appointed contractors during the past three years involving huge expenditure out of the Project and the Patel National Memorial Fund, have developed a feeling that it is the responsibility of the Govt. to undertake all developmental activities and to maintain the facilities created. There is no evidence of any growth of sense of responsibility on the part of the people to undertake the development activities on their own.

Among the village youths, evidence of organised activities for recreational purposes has been found in some villages (*e.g.*, 'A' and 'C'). In such villages there has been a practice for a number of years past to stage theatrical performances and musical soirees on special occasions and this is being done now as before. The only recent change is found in staging social plays instead of the previous practice of staging mythological plays. No such activities are found in other villages. In the Block, only village 'A' has a community hall, erected out of the funds of the village deity and every caste Hindu has a sense of equal right to come here as it was not erected out of the charity of any individual villager. One big cultivator who had a radio set of his own has placed it in the community hall for which the cost of dry batteries is being met out of the fund of the village deity. This has been a great attraction to the village youths most of whom assemble together at night to hear news and particularly *pallimangal* programme (rural programme) broadcast by the AIR. Such facilities are confined among the higher castes and are a taboo to the lower caste youths.

The youth groups have participated in developmental activities where such activities were undertaken by the Project, but in all such cases the elderly leaders took the initiative and the youth followed them. But where the elderly ones could not unite (*e.g.*, village 'C'), the youths could not be effective in taking up any developmental activities.

The number of educated youths in the Block is very limited, the probable reason being that there is only one high school in the whole Block comprising 158 villages. There are no signs among youths to take up new lines of effort or to assume position of leadership. The youths who are coming out of schools as matriculates are generally taking up teaching as a profession in or near their villages so that they are not to leave their homes. Among such youths only some (*e.g.*, 2 educated youths in village 'D') have been found to have taken an increasing interest in agriculture in the matter of direct supervision but the actual tilling of lands is still a taboo to the educated youths, as in the case of higher castes. Their part is confined to supervision, while actual agricultural operations are carried out by the share-croppers or agricultural labourers engaged for this purpose. The elderly uneducated people, who are almost universally cultivators, have appreciation for the educated youths taking interest in agriculture.

The most ignored programme among all the programmes of Community Development is perhaps that relating to women. Excepting one village, where some lady VLWs were posted during the Project period, there have been no activities among the women folk in this area. In village 'C', which was the camp of Lady VLWs, *Mahila Samities* were formed and some of the women were taught home crafts. But this *Mahila Samity* has closed down with the withdrawal of the lady VLWs in July, 1956. Excepting this village, no *Mahila Samities* were formed or any other work were undertaken in any other village and there is no indication of any organised action or greater awareness among the women either in sanitation, home improvement or care of children.

CRITERION 5: UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION BETWEEN OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS.

According to the villagers, the VLW has only brought to them information regarding the supply of fertilizers and the availability of various loans. The cultivators are unanimous in their view that the VLW has neither the background nor the training to guide them in agricultural operations and has not brought any new knowledge in this field. They feel that the VLW always comes posing as a guide and has no inclination to learn how they actually undertake agricultural operations and what are the practical problems. They want that the VLW should arrange for the timely and adequate supply of fertilisers and loans for the improvement of agriculture. They further feel that VLWs have failed to arrange for the supply of fertilisers and green manuring seeds after giving assurances for their supply and also failed to supervise the activities of the Project appointed contractors in the matter of construction of wells, roads etc. in the absence of which the contractors sacrificed the quality of such works.

The officials at the District level feel that non-officials should be actively associated with them in the planning and execution of development programmes but, according to them, this can be done only but only when *panchayats* are established. Until now there are no statutory *panchayats* in West Bengal. The Block officials, on the other hand, are not so enthusiastic about people's participation in the planning or execution of programmes.

The officials, as a whole, feel that the Project Advisory Committee has not served much purpose partly because it is too unwieldy in number and cannot transact any business. They feel that development activities should be handed over to the non-officials through established *panchayats* but the Government officers must exercise effective control over them. The people can be drawn into planning and execution of developmental programmes only through *panchayats*, which should be given powers of revenue collection and a share in it so that they may be in a financial position to undertake development activities.

The people have a feeling that they have not been adequately associated with the planning and execution of Project activities. With the handing over of a large number of works to contractors, the possibilities of joint participation by the Project staff and village leaders in construction works have not been utilised.

CRITERION 6: AWARENESS AMONG THE UNDER-PRIVILEGED GROUPS.

There is no evidence of any awareness among the under-privileged groups about the possibilities of improving their economic and social status through their own efforts or through availing of the benefits of development programmes. In many villages where drinking water wells have been constructed in the locality of such people, they have been using drinking water from such wells. Excepting a few artisans, who have received loans under the

scheme of "Aid to Cottage Industries", others have no idea about development programmes. In the case of artisans, who have received loans, there has been no perceptible change in techniques or economic status in the majority of cases, as the amount of loan received was very small (about Rs. 25 each only) and only in the case of a few blacksmiths, who received about Rs. 100 each, some improvement was noticeable in their trade as they could acquire some new implements and purchase some raw materials in bulk (*e.g.*, village 'B' and 'C'). The weavers in some villages also got about Rs. 50 each on an average but this amount was very small. In villages 'A' the weavers did not know about the availability of such loans from the Project.

The major portion among the under-privileged groups is constituted by the agricultural labourers and no improvement is noticed in their economic or social condition. There has been no activity in the CDP movement for the specific benefit of these people. On the contrary the gradual rise in the prices of essential commodities has aggravated their economic condition and they feel also that some rich people, who got Project contracts, and the big cultivators have become richer, as a result of making profits in contracts and the increase in the yield of agricultural produce, due to the availability of irrigation water from the Mayurakshi project and a rise in agricultural prices. There is no sign of shifting from the traditional to the non-traditional occupations in the case of the scheduled caste people nor is there any indication of any social gains made by the lower castes in the last 3 years or so. Such people are treated as outcastes by the higher caste people as before. The lower castes and the under-privileged section of the people are not capable of indicating any measure by which to improve their condition but are unanimous in this desire that the Government should plan things in such a way so that they may live like human beings, *i.e.*, they might get two square meals.

In villages which have received irrigation facilities from the Mayurakshi project (*e.g.*, village 'A') as a result of which the yield of paddy increased, the permanent agricultural labourers who work as share-croppers have received increased quantity of rice as 1/3rd share of produce, but, in villages where such facilities of irrigation are not available (*e.g.*, village 'C' and 'D'), no benefits could be derived by the under-privileged class, as there has neither been increased production nor any rise in wages. On the contrary, such villages suffered from drought consecutively for 3 years from 1952 to 1954 and the crops were seriously damaged. It is very significant that the labour force required for the excavation of the Mayurakshi canals was imported from outside and in the matter of construction of roads both under the Patel Fund Scheme and the normal Road Department, the bulk of the labourers were imported and only a few local labourers worked for a few days. In most of the villages (*e.g.*, 'A' and 'C' etc.), such agricultural labourers were not spared by their permanent masters from agricultural operations for work of road construction. The people had to dig the drinking water wells by voluntary labour and the Project appointed-contractors required the services of masons for the manufacture of rings and setting them in the wells, and for the construction of the

parapet and the platform. There were thus demands for the services of the masons only and not for other type of unskilled labourers as are locally available.

Among the agricultural labourers who are not permanently attached to any agriculturists, some earned additional income in road construction where the daily wages came out to be Rs. 1-10-0 in place of Rs. 1-4-0 in agricultural labour. But such income has not, on an average, lasted long and the extra wages earned gave them little more than food and drinks. In not a single case has it been found that there has been any significant improvement in the living conditions of this section of the people in the form of acquisition of livestock or improvement in the houses or building new ones or planting of kitchen gardens.

In the matter of availing various facilities, an increasing number of people of lower castes are getting treatment in hospitals and sending their womenfolk to the maternity homes where such facilities are available near their villages (*e.g.*, village 'A' and 'B'), but, the principal consideration in such cases is free treatment and not their awareness of scientific treatment. In the matter of sending children to schools, the lower castes are as callous as before and the utility of educating children is yet to dawn on them.

SOME INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC CHANGE

Production.—In this area there has been a significant increase in the production potential, as a result of the construction of the Mayurakshi Project during the project period. In the Block, as a whole. about 7.000 acres have so far received irrigation during the *kharif* season from the Mayurakshi irrigation canals and the target is to bring about 13,000 acres under irrigation in future. As a result of the availability of irrigation water, the yield of paddy is estimated to have increased by about 4 mds. per acre. On the other hand, as a result of the present system of flood irrigation, crops in the low lying areas continue to be washed away as there is no system for regulated water supply through the canals and even when the demands are fully met, water continues to flow to the fields from the canals (*e.g.*, village 'A'). No water for the *rabi* cultivattion has yet been available from the canals. On the contrary, many irrigation tanks which used to irrigate lands in *rabi* have gone out of use as a result of the excavation of the irrigation canals (*e.g.*, village 'C') and to that extent *rabi* cultivation has suffered. But the benefits obtained are much more than the losses suffered and when irrigation water becomes available during the *rabi* season, there will be scope for increasing *rabi* cultivation. There has been some little increase in the cultivated area as a result of reclamation (*e.g.*, village 'D'). There has been no programme for soil conservation or consolidation of holdings or of flood protection measures. Electricity is not yet available to any of the villagers. A large number of roads have been constructed during the Project period as a result of which the facilities for the carting of agricultural produce from villages to various markets have considerably increased.

There has been no perceptible change in the cropping pattern and paddy continues to be practically the only crop as before. The introduction of new crops relates, as mentioned earlier, to the cultivation of *palwal* (locally called *'Patel'*) by only a very limited number of cultivators in a few villages (*e.g.*, villages 'A' and 'C') and some increase in the cultivation of vegetables like cabbages, tomato etc. (*e.g.*, village 'D'). There is no evidence of growth of any subsidiary farming activities like dairying, poultry or production of more fruits. Regarding the adoption of improved agricultural practices, the position has been explained previously. No method could be demonstrated to the cultivators, which gave them better returns than the methods which they have been following traditionally. The only change has been that more cultivators now use chemical fertilisers than before. In the matter of cottage and small scale industries, the role of the Project has been to advance loans to the artisans.

During the Project period a number of rice hullers have been installed in this area which have given a death blow to the profession of paddy husking by *'Dhenki'*, throwing a number of people out of employment.

Disposition of income.—In this area the major expenditure relating to irrigation has been incurred by the Mayurakshi Project and the people had not to do anything in this regard. Their only productive expenditure has been to pay water taxes for taking irrigation water to their fields from the irrigation canals. At the initial stage there was some opposition to pay these but this opposition gradually died out after they got increased yield from the canal irrigated fields, and the number of cultivators taking canal irrigation also gradually increased, (*e.g.*, in village 'A' about 70 per cent of the cultivated area now gets canal irrigation). There has been a general tendency to purchase more manure, both farmyard and chemical fertilisers, so that agricultural production may increase.

In the matter of consumption expenditure, the number of bicycles is increasing day by day with the improvement in communication facilities. A few radios have been purchased in the Project area, but in all the cases, such purchasers are very big cultivators (*e.g.*, in villages 'A' and 'B'). There has been some increase in the number of news-papers in some of the villages where there were newspapers before the Project period (*e.g.*, 'A') but, in an overwhelming number of villages, there are no newspapers as yet. The new form of recreation relates to the hearing of the radio for news and *pallimangal* programmes (*e.g.*, village 'A'). In other villages, no new form of recreation was noticed (*e.g.*, village 'D'). Excepting a few professional tailors, who purchased some sewing machines, no other case was found where any sewing machine was purchased absolutely for home use.

The number of pumping plants purchased during the Project period is very limited and the general economic condition of the cultivators does not give much scope for purchasing such costly machines (Rs. 2,200 each) nor do the cultivators in general like to handle such costly machines as it will be beyond their capacity to

repair in case of a break-down for which no facilities are available at any place nearby, as also their inability to pay for the damaged parts if any. Regarding improvement in residential houses, only in village 'A' some improvements (*e.g.*, pavement of floors of houses with cement) were noticed.

In regard to planting of kitchen garden, the traditional practice with most of the people has been to plant some creeper vegetables in their houses but there is no evidence of any increase of planned kitchen gardening anywhere in the Block.

In the Block about 40 per cent. of the people belong to backward castes and tribes and drinking is common among them particularly among the *Santhals*. As a result of the various constructional activities, taken up by the Project as well as non-Project agencies like the Roads Department, Mayurakshi project etc. there has been increase in the earning of this classes of people both in the form of cash wages and increased quantity of paddy resulting in increasing expenditure in drinking. The number of addicts is reported to have considerably increased in one village. It is, therefore, essential that prohibition as an item of constructive work should be included in CDP and NES programme. There has been no programme of social education so far in this respect. The State should also take steps without any further delay to implement the Directive principle enshrined in the Constitution of India regarding prohibition. The more it is delayed, the more increase in the number of addicts is bound to occur with the increase in population apart from the intensification of drinking habit among those already affected.

PART II

INQUIRY INTO COVERAGE BY PROJECT PROGRAMMES

AN ASSESSMENT OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS—RESULTS OF AN ENQUIRY INTO COVERAGE BY PROJECT PROGRAMMES

I. Introduction

Objective, coverage and period.—In the earlier Evaluation Reports, it had been commented that distribution of Project activities had been uneven over different villages in Project areas. Also, references to lack of maintenance or non-use of facilities created under Project programmes had been made by the Evaluation Officers during the course of their reports from time to time. It was, therefore, felt that an enquiry directed towards determining the extent to which different Project programmes had been spread over different villages, and to what extent the facilities created, the institutions started and the improvements propagated were being continued in the villages would be useful. The present survey was accordingly conducted in 17 evaluation centres [*vide* list on page (iii)] between June and August, 1956, 12 of these centres were three-Block Community Projects of the 1952-53 series and five, one-Block areas. Among the latter, two were Community Development Blocks of the 1952-53 series and one an NES Block converted to CD in April, 1955, and two NES Blocks converted in April 1956. The Project or Block programmes had been in operation in these areas for three to four years and in case of the community projects were in their concluding stages. In one case, Bhadrak-Orissa, although the Project consisted of three Blocks, only one of these—Block II—was selected for the enquiry.

Sample design.—For the purpose of selection of sample, the villages of a Block were divided into three strata:

Stratum 'A'—Grama Sevak headquarters *i.e.*, villages which have remained headquarters of a Grama Sevak for at least one year;

Stratum 'B'—Non-Grama Sevak headquarters villages, but which were easily accessible;

Stratum 'C'—Non-Grama Sevak headquarters villages which were poorly accessible.

A village which required walking for more than one mile or cycling for more than four miles was considered as poorly accessible.

From the first stratum, 20% of the villages and from the second and third strata 15% of the villages were selected with the restriction that at least two villages from each stratum in each Block should be selected. The villages were selected with probability proportional to size, size being the population according to the 1951 Census and the estimation procedure adopted was consistent

with the procedure of sample selection. The number of villages selected for the enquiry varied in the different centres from 17 in Mandya Block—Mysore to 71 in Batala project in Punjab. The total number of villages covered in the enquiry was 702, which is about 16 per cent of the total number of villages in these seventeen evaluation centres. The number of sample villages is given centre-wise in the Appendix I. Returns were received from all the villages selected except in case of Manavadar—Bombay where canvassing could not be done in 5 villages out of 26.

The Schedule.—The schedule collected information on different types of Project activities—constructional, irregational, agricultural, institutional etc. In case of the agricultural activities, it was considered necessary to make a further distinction between agricultural improvement practices like use of improved seed, manures and fertilizers, pesticides etc., and land improvement practices like land reclamation and soil conservation. In case of constructional and irrigational activities, data was obtained also on the extent to which a unit constructed was not in use on the date of the enquiry (which in most cases meant that it was not really usable) or was being poorly maintained, along with reasons for the same. Suitable criteria defining poor maintenance and non-use were given along with detailed instructions on how to classify an item in either of these categories. It was explained for instance that an item which did not fulfil the objective for which it was constructed, in the way envisaged should be classified as 'not in use.' Thus, a road constructed but found not usable on the date of the survey or a pumping set not in working order or a tube-well not working because of lack of electricity would all be so classified. In case of institutions, data was obtained on the extent to which these were active or inactive on the date of the survey. Information on unfulfilled felt needs was also obtained for each village. The Evlauation Officer spent on an average one day in each village, in course of which he made a physical check of the works done; obtained information on costs, manner of construction, use and maintenance of the works and activity of the institutions, and other relevant details about Project programmes by the consensus method. Before proceeding to a village, he would have consulted relevant Project records on activities taken up in that village, in order to acquaint himself with the various details and to be ready for on-the-spot check of activities and their state of maintenance and use.

Limitations.—The limitations of an enquiry of this nature should be clearly recognised. It is intended primarily to determine the distribution of project activities, particularly works and institutional activities over different Project villages and the extent of village-wise disparities. It does not aim to and cannot give information on the proportions of families benefited because even if one or two families in a village have benefited from an activity, the village will be shown to have been covered. An Enquiry of this nature is of great values in case of works and institutional programmes which are undertaken on a collective basis. On the other hand, it is of limited value in case of agricultural improvements programmes where family-wise data is of primary importance. It may be mentioned here, that the latter information on

the number of families benefited by agricultural improvements and other project programmes has already been collected by the P.E.O. In course of the Bench-Mark Survey and will be obtained again when the repeat survey is conducted.

The results of this Enquiry are presented in two parts. Part I, which interprets the first 20 tables is devoted to a discussion of such topics as the number of programme items undertaken, the levels of performance by major fields of Project activity, expenditure on constructional and irrigational items, the disparities between different centres and between villages of the different strata within each centre, and the unfulfilled felt needs of the villages. Detailed discussions of individual items like roads, school buildings, drinking water wells etc. is contained in part II.

PART I

TABLE—I

2. *Background Data.*—While going through the results of this Enquiry, it is essential to bear in mind the differences between centres in respect of proportions of villages which are Grama Sevak headquarters, which are easily or poorly accessible, the population per village and per Grama Sevak circle, as all these factors have a considerable influence on the progress of Project Programmes. It will be seen from table 1 that there are very considerable difference in the evaluation centres in all these respects. The number of villages per Grama Sevak varies from 4 in Cachar—Assam and Sonepat—Punjab to as much as 18 in Bhadrak—Orissa. As in the 1952-53 Projects one Grama Sevak was envisaged for 5 villages, the averages for most of the Projects of this series range around this figure. Similarly, in case of Ashta—M.P., Mandya—Mysore and Bhadson—Punjab which were NES Blocks now converted to CD Blocks, the figure is around 10 villages per Grama Sevak. In case of Bhathat —U.P which is a 1952-53 series Block but where there are 10 villages per Grama Sevak it may be mentioned that Project work in many of the villages is more or less entrusted to Panchayat Secretaries so that the load per Grama Sevak is less than that suggested by the figure in column 5 of this table.* In Bhadrak—Orissa, although the number of villages per Grama Sevak is very large, because of the small size of individual villages the population covered per Grama Sevak is not too high compared with other centres. The population figures per Grama Sevak give in fact a more adequate picture of his responsibility than the number of villages. In this case, the variation is from less than 3,000 persons in Rajpur—Madhya Pradesh to more than 14,000 persons in Erode—Madras and more than 15,000 persons in Kakinada—Andhra. It is also seen that the populations actually covered per Grama Sevak in the 1952-53 series Projects are, in many cases, greatly in excess of the figure of about 3,500 envisaged by the C.P.A.

The proportion of Grama Sevak headquarters villages varies between 6·3% in Bhadrak—Orissa, to 25% in Erode—Madras. The

* The headquarters of such Panchayat Secretaries are also included in column 2 of this table.

proportions in many Projects are somewhat higher than would be derived from the number of villages per Grama Sevak, because figures in column 2 take into account all those villages which have been headquarters of a Grama Sevak for more than one year and as there are changes in Grama Sevak's headquarters from time to time, their number is generally larger than the number of Grama Sevaks. The very marked differences in the proportion of poorly accessible villages in the different Projects should be noted as these give some idea of the differential extent of effect needed to reach all villages adequately in different Projects. Thus, in the three Punjab Projects, the proportion of inaccessible villages is very low (5% or less). On the other hand, the highest figures are recorded in Morsi—Bombay (68·7%) and Bhadrak—Orissa (62·0%). It is obvious that the task of the Project authorities in carrying improvements to the villages and undertaking works and other programmes is much more difficult in the latter areas than in the former.

TABLES 2 & 3

3. *Achievements in coverage by number of items.*—The schedule obtained information for 41 items of Project activity listed in the Appendix II. Of the total number of villages covered by the enquiry, 63% are covered by 5 to 14 items and only 25% by 15 to 24 items. The number of villages with 1 to 4 items constitutes 11% of the total. Only a negligible proportion (less than 11 per cent) of villages remained untouched by any activity but the proportion covered by 25 or more items is equally small. In 13 out of 17 centres, an appreciable majority of villages fall in the group having 5 to 14 items. The number of centres having different proportion of villages in this category is as follows:

	Numbers of Centres
Below 50%	4
50 to 63%	3
63 to 75%	6
75% & above	4

The four centres with less than 50% of the villages in this category are: Manavadar—Bombay, Ashta—M.P. Pusa—Bihar and Kolhapur—Bombay. In Ashta—M.P. the level of Project activity is low which is shown by the fact that 77% of the villages are in the lowest, 1—4 items, group. In the other three centres, however, the opposite is true. The level of Project activity is high and a large percentage of villages (48% in Manavadar, 55% in Pusa and 63% in Kolhapur) are in the 15-24 items group.

Table 3 gives similar information for constructional and irrigational programmes taken together. It shows that, on the overall average, 77% of the villages had 1—4 items of these two categories, and only 22% of the villages had 5—9 items. In five centres, Mohd. Bazar—WB Kakinada—Andhra, Ashta—Madhya Pradesh, Mandya—Mysore and Bhadrak—Orissa, all the villages reporting these programmes had 1—4 items.

The number of items undertaken does not by itself give an adequate idea of the relative intensity of project programmes because

different items vary greatly in expenditure and impact on the life of the people. But it is useful as a first indicator.

4. *Achievements in coverage by fields of activity* (*Table* 4-8).—The 41 items of Project activities are grouped into four major groups—constructional, irrigational, agricultural and institutional and other progammes (Appendix III). Table 4 indicates items of coverage by different groups. In this table while for constructional and irrigational items only the group figures have been given, in case of the other two groups, separate figures have been given for important items like land reclamation and soil conservation under agricultural programmes and cooperatives and primary schools under institutional programmes.

Constructional programmes have been undertaken in all centres and 79 per cent of the sample villages report having been covered by one constructional activity or the other. In Pusa—Bihar, all the villages are covered by such activities and in another 9 centres, the percentage is higher than the above overall figure. On the other hand, in three centres—Nizamsagar—Andhra (49·1%), Bhadson—Punjab (42·3%) and Ashta—M. P. (30:8%), less than half of the villages report construction activities.

For irrigational programmes which were in operation in 16 out of the 17 centres, the overall percentage of villages benefited is only 39 indicating that more than 3/5th of the sample villages have not benefited from Project activities in this field. It should be emphasized that these figures relate only to Project activities and that major State irrigation works are not included. In fact, it will be noticed that the percentage of villages covered is conspicuously low in centres like Erode—Madras and Mohd. Bazar—WB which are benefited by major State irrigation works. Apparently, partly because of these works, there is either less need or less attention devoted to Project irrigation programmes.

The percentage of villages covered is the highest in Rajpur—MP (93·3%) and the lowest in Kakinada—Andhra (2·7%). The distribution of centres by coverage percentages is as follows:—

Percentage of villages covered	Number of centres
Above 75	3
Between 50—75	3
Between 25—50	5
Between 10—25	1
Below 10	4

Programmes of reclamation, soil conservation and consolidation of holdings, have been undertaken in a limited number of centres. Thus, land reclamation has been taken up in only 8 centres and the proportions of villages reporting the programme are large (60

to 80%) in only four centres—Kolhapur and Morsi of Bombay and Bhadson and Batala of Punjab. In the Punjab centres of Bhadson and Batala, land reclamation is linked with consolidation of holdings which is in an advanced stage of completion. On the other hand it is noteworthy that in the two centres Mohd. Bazar—WB and Erode—Madras which have been benefited by large scale irrigation works, only 40% and 24% respectively of the villages have reported land reclamation programmes. Consolidation of holdings is important only in the Punjab centres and is well advanced in all the three centres of the State. This is indicated by the fact that 80% or more of the villages in these centres (97% in Batala) report this activity. Consolidation has also been reported on a small scale in two other centres—Kolhapur—Bombay and Erode—Madras.

As stated above, in case of agricultural improvement practices, data of this survey would show coverage, even if only one family in the village was adopting the practice. The coverage of villages and the character of changes in them in respect of particular agricultural improvement practices are discussed at length in Part II. Similarly among the institutional programmes, cooperatives and social education activities like community centres, youth clubs, women's organisations are discussed in detail in Part II. Here some remarks are made only regarding three activities: cottage industries panchayats and primary schools.

Coverage of villages by the cottage industries programme is quite low which indicates that this programme did not receive adequate attention in the evaluation centres. Three out of 17 centres did not report any activity at all under this programme, and only 18 per cent of the villages in the total sample reported having received some benefit or the other under this programme. Thus, more than 4/5th of the total villages remained completely untouched. The most important activities in this field were giving of financial assistance to artisans in the shape of loans or grants, and running of production-*cum*-training centres. Grant of loans to artisans was relatively the most widespread activity. Such loans were given in 14 centres and the percentage of villages covered was 15·2% in the whole sample. The percentages were comparatively high in three centres—Manavadar—Bombay (66·7%), Kakinada—Andhra (54·1%) and Kolhapur—Bombay (48.8%). On the other hand, in such centres as Nizamsagar—Andhra (3·8%) Cachar—Assam (3·2%) and Ashta—MP (2·6%) the coverage was extremely small. Out of the 14 reporting centres, 8 reported coverage below the overall average figure. In four centres besides loans, grants were also given to the artisans. The number of villages covered and the amounts of grants per reporting village were, however, much smaller than in case of loans. The total financial benefits, credit plus grants, given per reporting village stood highest, as can be seen from table 6, in Nizamsagar—Andhra (Rs. 2785) and lowest in Erode—Madras (Rs. 310). In all, 7 centres reported financial benefits below the overall average of Rs. 1,250.

In case of *Panchayats*, table 7 indicates the coverage achieved upto 1952 and also upto the date of enquiry, for 14 centres. The

maximum activity in coverage of villages during the Project period is recorded by 3 centres—Bhandson and Sonepat of Punjab and Ashta of Madhya Pradesh. In Mandya, Bhathat and Rajpur where all or nearly all the villages had been covered before the inception of the Project, there was no change during the Project period. In addition to increase in coverage by *panchayats*, data was collected on the extent of monetary contributions by *panchayats* to Project programmes. The highest contribution in terms of 1000 persons of villages covered is reported from Batala—Punjab (Rs. 1,212) followed by Erode—Madras (Rs. 952). In case of Bhadson, on the other hand, no monetary contribution is reported but it is reported that the *panchayats* actively participated in mobilising people's labour and other resources for Project activities. The distribution of centres by cash contributions per 1000 population is as follows:—

Amount per thousand population	Number of Centres
Rs.	
Above 1000 (1000)	1
Between 500—1000	2
Between 250—500	2
Between 100—250	5
Below 100	4

Primary Schools.—Primary schools have been started or improved in 43% of the villages, though work has been done in all the 17 centres under study. In 11 centres, coverage was below this overall average. Maximum coverage is reported from Kakinada—Andhra (78%) followed by Cachar—Assam (67%), while Mandya—Mysore stands lowest with 6%. Performance in respect of starting new primary schools is the highest in Ashta—MP which has stated 1·2 school per 1000 population and is closely followed by Bhadson—Punjab where the figure is nearly one school per 10·0 population. The overall average for the 17 centres is 0:25 schools per 1000 population. But in 10 out of 17 centres, the performance is below this overall average. It should be noted that in case of new primary schools a relatively less advanced area like Ashta—MP which was not well served with school facilities before the Project period and which started a large number of schools in the Project period can show a much greater performance than advanced area like Kolhapur—Bombay or Mandya—Mysore, which already had most of the primary schools they needed. Improvements to primary schools are reported from 13 out of the 17 centres. These include such improvements as conversion of primary schools to basic type, improvements in schools buildings, equipment etc. The maximum achievement in this field is shown by Cachar—Assam, and the minimum by Bhathat—U.P. In Cachar—Assam, the programme for school buildings shows exactly the same degree of coverage as that of improving primary schools. Actually the only improvement effected in construction or improvement in buildings. The single activity is included both in the figures of coverage for the school building programme and in those of starting and improving schools. The coverage figures under the two programmes are

the same in case of Pusa—Bihar also. But in this centre a number of primary schools have been converted into basic schools.

The following summary table gives the picture of the activities at a glance.

Programme	No. of centres reporting activity	Overall % of sample villages covered	No. of centres having coverage higher than over-all average	Maximum coverage	Minimum coverage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agricultural improved practices	17	94·7	13	100·0	51·3
(i) Improved seed . .	17	89·1	13	100·0	12·8
(ii) Fertilizer manure .	17	87·9	12	100·0	25·6
(iii) Improved methods of cultivation . .	16	60·0	12	100·0	5·0
2. Irrigation	16	38·8	8	93·3	2·3
3. Land reclamation . .	8	23·1	6	84·6	2·3
4. Soil conservation . .	3	11·8	3	81.7	19·1
5. Consolidation of holdings .	5	18·2	2	97·2	6.9
6. Cottage Industries . .	14	17·5	6	66·7	2·6
7. Construction Programmes :					
(i) *Kutcha* Roads .	15	36·9	5	90·2	3·5
(ii) *Pucca* Roads . .	11	9·4	7	34·5	4·0
(iii) Drinking water wells .	17	44·4	9	100·0	12·7
(iv) School Buildings .	17	27·6	7	66·7	2·6
(v) Culverts . . .	15	21·7	7	87·2	2·6
(vi) Drains . . .	11	13·0	6	47·9	1·9
8. Institutions:					
(i) Youth Clubs . .	17	25·4	7	57·1	2·6
(ii) Women's Organisations	12	8·1	6	31·7	2·6
(iii) Community centres .	11	18·0	7	48·9	3·9
(iv) Adult Literacy centres	15	38·6	9	93·2	7·9
(v) Credit Cooperatives .	17	50·6	7	96·8	9·3
(vi) Non-Credit Cooperatives	16	12·8	6	43·9	2·6

From this table two broad conclusions emerge:

(i) there is considerable variation in achievement over items, indicating that certain programme items have been fairly widespread while certain others have remained comparatively limited; in extent; and

(ii) there is considerable disparity in achievement over centres and consequently in the distribution of benefits.

6. Achievement in levels of activity (Tables 9—16).

[*Disparity over centres*].—In addition to the extent of coverage of villages by different items, it is also important to review the level of activity reached in respect of these items with a view to getting a better assessment of achievement. Level of activity in case of constructional items is indicated by the number of units constructed per 1000 of population and in case of institutional items by number of units actively working per 1000 of population. In case of irrigational items, it is shown by area irrigated per village. Table 9 gives the level of activity for 14 important items for which data were collected in the course of the Coverage Enquiry. The item of agricultural practices does not find place in this table as data were not collected in respect of area under improved seeds, fertilizers etc. While care has been taken to present in this table those items which are considered important according to the objectives of the programme, this is not to say that the items left out may not be more important for specific centres from the point of view of local needs.

The analysis of the figures shows considerable disparity in physical achievement over centres which is a matter for disquiet and needs further examination. This feeling is also endorced from Table 10 where the maximum and minimum levels of activity are considered as the first and sixth groups and the range from the 'next to the maximum' to the 'next to the minimum' has been divided into four equal groups. The six broad groups thus derived at are headed as 'first' (maximum), 'second', 'third', 'fourth', 'fifth' and 'sixth' (minimum). The table gives the number of entries which each centre received to its credit in the broad groups. Thus, Batala-Punjab falls in the group I in case of *Kutcha* roads and in group II in respect of drains.

If the level of activity which has been shown in this table for Rajpur, Bhathat, Bhadson and Batala could be acheived in other centres as well, the programme would have taken a long stride upward. It may, however, be pertinent to add that in two of these Blocks—Bhadson and Batala—poorly accessible villages constitute very small proportions of the total and, to that extent, their task was easier. In Rajpur, the population per Grama Sevak is the lowest (2848), a factor which might have contributed to overall performance there being relatively high. On the other hand, the poor record of Kakinada for the activities shown in the table may, among other things, be partly attributed to this centre having very high population per Grama Sevak (15214). In case of Ashta and Mandya, a part of their low activity could be ascribed to the lower budgeting and staffing pattern of N.E.S. in relation to the C.P. series.

Expenditure on constructional programmes.—Analysis of the levels of activity achieved in the individual constructional items would be more revealing if it were correlated with expenditure incurred on them. Detailed data on expenditure are, however, not available item-wise; only the aggregate expenditure on constructional items as a whole is available and is presented in table 11

The overall average expenditure per 1000 persons for the 17 centres comes to Rs. 3,360. The range of variation in this case is from Rs. 10,957 in Manavadar-Bombay and Rs. 10,905 in Rajpur-Madhya Pradesh to Rs. 760 in Bhathat U.P. and Rs. 529 in Kakinada—Andhra. From tables 9 and 11, it will be seen that though expenditure is about the same in Batala and Morsi, the level of activity attained in Morsi is lower than in Batala in all the constructional items presented in that table except for *pucca* roads where it is more or less equal and for school building where it is definitely higher. The expenditure in Morsi is partly accounted for by higher level of activity in school buildings, and also in dispensaries which are not covered in Table 10. The dispensary buildings constructed in Morsi are comparatively more costly (Rs. 19,000 per dispensary with Project contribution of Rs. 15,000). In Batala this item is not there. This gives an illustration of the difficulty of instituting comparison of expenditure and achievements in constructional programmes in different centres.

Non-use and poor maintenance.—The quality of performance in the case of constructional items is also reflected in the extent to which the units constructed are not usable or are in poorly maintained condition after a period of time. If out of the total units constructed, those falling in the above two categories at the time of this Enquiry are taken away, the residue can be considered as really in proper usable conditions. The position in this respect is discussed in detail in part II and summarised in the following statement:—

Item	Percentage of	
	Unit in non-use plus poor maintenance	Units in good condition
Kutcha roads	17·5	82·5
Pucca roads	10.2	89·8
School buildings	8·7	91·3
Drinking water wells	3·3	96·7
Culverts	4·4	95·6

Looking over the figures given in table 12 it can be safely said that the problem of non-use and poor maintenance is really special to a few centres except in the case of kutcha roads. However, the need for special scrutiny in the case of the few Blocks which have shown such a high percentage of non-use and poor maintenance (as more than 90% in case of pucca roads in Manavadar—Bombay, about 70% in case of school buildings and drinking water wells in Mandya—Mysore and 45% in case of culverts in Bhathat—U.P) cannot be over-emphasized. The causes, which have been reported for units being not usable or being poorly maintained, are very often a reflection on the way in which the works were constructed. Improper construction has been reported as the sole cause for the poor maintenance of school buildings in case of Mandya—Mysore and for non-use of *kutcha* and *pucca* roads in Morsi-Bombay. Low level and wrong alignment of roads has been given as the cause for

the non-use of roads in Batala—Punjab. In case of culverts, 'washed away due to excessive rains' is reported as the cause in some centres. Thus, there is reason to believe that while, on the whole, the quality of the works executed is satisfactory, there is scope for improvement in proper design and execution of the works constructed in a few centres.

Expenditure on Irrigational programmes.—Coming to the field of irrigation, the level of activity is indicated by the area benefited from irrigation works per village, and correlation between the expenditure incurred and the final benefit achieved may be better attempted here than in case of construction. While doing so, however, the limitation should be borne in mind that the same benefit can be achieved through providing irrigation facilities of different types, which naturally have varying costs and also that differences in character of surface, soil, levels of sub-soil water etc. make for major differences in the cost of irrigation works in different areas.

The figure of average expenditure per 1000 population comes to Rs. 3,072 *i.e.* nearly Rs. 3·1 *per capita*. This is slightly lower than the *per capita* expenditure on construction activities. Disparities in expenditure in different centres are even more marked in this case than in the case of construction; the range being from Rs. 17,607 in Rajpur—MP, to Rs. 91 in Nizamsagar—Andhra. The following summary table gives the picture at a glance:—

Project	Irrigation expenditure per 1000 persons	Area benefited (acres)	
		per 1000 acres	per village
1. Manavadar	11269	17·4	32·8
2. Rajpur	17607	13·4	19·6
3. Md. Bazar	96	3·7	1·4
4. Morsi	2454	2·4	4·6
5. Erode	995	3·4	6·3

It is also noteworthy from table 13 that very low figures of Project expenditure under irrigation have generally been recorded by centres like Nizamsagar, Mohd Bazar, Sonepat, Erode where large scale irrigation works had been undertaken.

The overall average of area covered by irrigation comes to 8·84 acres per village. As can be seen in table 14 there is wide disparity in the distribution of the benefits of irrigation among the different centres; irrigated acreage varying from 32·8 acres in Manavadar—Bombay to 0·1 acre in Nizamsagar—Andhra. 5 centres have reported an irrigated acreage of more than 10 acres per village; while another 5 of less than 3 acres. Irrigation wells accounted for an average of 5·2 acres per village while the corresponding figures for tube-wells and tanks were 0·3 and 0·2 acres respectively.

Non-use and poor maintenance.—The quality of the works constructed is on the whole satisfactory. Only in Mandya—Mysore, irrigation wells are not in use to the extent of 47% and to the extent of about 24% in Morsi—Bombay and Bhathat—UP. The main reason reported for wells being not in use is 'low water level'. Perhaps, this could be avoided by choosing better location of the wells. Pumping sets are not in use in Batala—Punjab to the extent of 15%. The reason given is lack of electricity and technical defects.

In case of tubewells, 57% are not in use considering the 17 centres under study and actually in Pusa—Bihar, Bhadrak—Orissa and Batala—Punjab, all the tubewells are in this class. Lack of electricity is the sole cause for non-use in Batala—Punjab; in Pusa—Bihar, about a third of the tube-wells are not in use due to this cause and the remainder due to lack of channels. In Bhadrak—Orissa, non-payment of dues is responsible for all the tubewells being not in use. Thus, in case of tube-wells, their non-use is not a reflection of the quality of the works, but of the inadequacy of other resources necessary for proper utilization e.g. electricity, channels or even the purchasing power of the people.

6. *Disparity in achievement between Grama Sevak headquarters, non-headquarters accessible villages, and non-headquarters inaccessible villages* (*Table* 17-18) *Para Grama Sevak headquarters and non-headquarters villages.*—The sample design adopted for the Enquiry divided the villages into three strata *viz.* (i) Grama Sevak headquarters villages (Stratum 'A'), (ii) non-Grama Sevak headquarters villages which were accessible (stratum 'B') and (iii) non-Grama Sevak headquarters villages which were inaccessible (stratum C) This was done considering that (i) the Grama Sevak is the key functionary at the village level of the entire C. P. and N. E. S. programme and (ii) that accessibility is a very important factor in opening up an area to outside influences. This classification has enabled a comparison in the performances of the programmes over the three strata both from the point of view of coverage as well as of the level of activity. In order to see the disparity in the Grama Sevak headquarters and non-headquarters villages, the last two strata have been pooled and table 17 gives coverage percentages as well as the average number of units instituted for the different programmes. It also gives the number of centres where the overall pattern shown in the table is found true at the individual centre level. Both coverage and level of activity are found higher in the Grama Sevak villages for 8 programmes out of 14 given in the table for which data are available on both aspects and the differences in level of activity are particularly marked in case of irrigation programmes and *pucca* roads. Coverage is significantly higher in the Grama Sevak headquarters villages for cottage industries, production-*cum*-training centres, demonstration plots, youth clubs, women's organisation and community centres. In case of construction programme as a whole, coverage in the stratum 'A' villages is much higher than in those of the other two strata. In 13 out of 17 centres all the Grama Sevak headquarters have been covered while overall average is as high as 97·2%. The figures for B and C villages are 77·8 and 66·5 per cent respectively.

Only in case of primary schools, data presented in table 8 does not show better achievement in level of activity in Grama Sevak

headquarters villages than in the non-headquarters villages. In as many as 12 centres, stratum 'C' villages excel those of stratum 'A' in respect of starting new schools (per 1,000 population) and in as many as 9 centres stratum 'B' villages surpass those of stratum 'A'. This may be due partly to the fact that, compared with the other two categories, the Grama Sevak headquarters villages are already well provided with schools.

From the angle of number of programmes also, the Grama Sevak headquarters villages seem to be covered by a much larger number of programmes than the non-Grama Sevak headquarters villages. In the group of 15 to 24 items, fall 54% of villages in the Stratum 'A' while the corresponding figures for the strata 'B' and 'C' are 19 and 13%. Even if we go to the level of individual centres, the over all pattern will be always true in this group for the headquarters villages and the non-headquarters villages (accessible and inaccessible combined). Further, if we consider the group of items 15 and above and take into account all the 17 centres under study, the figures for the three strata will again be in the descending order.

Figures of expenditure on different programme items are separately available for construction and irrigation programme and here too very marked differences are found in the villages of the three strata.

The figures of expenditure per thousand persons on construction are Rs. 4,000 for stratum 'A', Rs. 3,200 for the stratum 'B' and Rs. 2,547 for the stratum 'C' villages. This shows that the expenditure on construction items has been much greater in the Grama Sevak headquarters villages 'A' less in the non-headquarters villages 'B' and still less in the poorly accessible villages 'C'. This general trend is found in most centres, although in some cases the expenditure per thousand persons is higher in the 'B' villages than in the 'A'.

A certain degree of disparity between the villages of the three strata can be understood because items like *pucca* roads occur mostly in easily accessible villages. Also, such items as dispensaries, maternity centres, tend to be concentrated in the larger, more accessible villages, which the Grama Sevak headquarters generally are. But attention needs to be drawn to the very wide disparities between the villages of the three strata, which is noticeable in the centres of Assam, Punjab and U.P.

Centre	Expenditure per 1000 population Strata		
	A	B	C
Cachar—Assam	4,797	2,525	83
Sonepat—Punjab	7,128	6,047	4
Batala—Punjab	7,657	2,543	199
Bhathat—U. P.	1,114	748	225

The disparity between villages of strata 'A', 'B' and 'C' is noticed in case of expenditure on irrigation also, and is even greater here

than in case of construction activities. The figures of expenditure per 1,000 persons for the three categories are Rs. 3,925, Rs. 2,941 and Rs. 1,812. In fact, all the three indicators of activity—proportion of villages benefited, expenditure per village benefited and expenditure *per capita* show a progressive decline as one moves from stratum 'A' to 'B' and from 'B' to 'C'.

	A	B	C
% of villages reporting . . .	54·9	33·8	36·1
Expenditure per reporting . .	14267	6282	3360
Expenditure *per capita* . . .	3·9	2·9	1·8

Accessible and poorly accessible villages.—The disparity in achievement and consequently in benefits over the non-headquarters accessible and poorly accessible (strata 'B' and 'C') villages can be seen from examining table 18 where comparison is made from the point of view of coverage and level of activity. In 15 out of 21 programmes, coverage is higher in the more accessible villages. Accessibility effect is not noticeable in irrigational programmes as far as coverage is concerned though from the angle of level of activity marked effect is noticeable—area benefited per village is 8·1 acres in the accessible villages but only 3·5 acres in the inaccesible villages. In case of drains also the figures of level of activity are substantially higher in stratum villages of 'B' than those of 'C'.

From the angle of number of programmes, the easily accessible villages have higher coverage on the over all plane but the margin of difference is not as marked as that between the Grama Sevak headquarters villages and the non-headquarters villages.

Thus, among the villages covered by all the programmes, there are startling differences between those which are Grama Sevak headquarters villages, those which are not headquarters but are easily accessible and those which are not headquarters and are poorly accessible and these differences seem to follow a somewhat consistent pattern in respect of most of the items covered by the programme in these villages.

It is perhaps inevitable that greater attention is paid by the Grama Sevak to his headquarter village and least attention to villages which are comparatively inaccessible. Nevertheless, this is causing a somewhat uneven distribution of the benefits of the development programme among different villages; and as consciousness slowly penetrates to the outlying villages and their demand becomes vocal, it gets to be time for the Community Project period to end. This is particularly important in those Projects where inaccessible villages constitute a high percentage as in Morsi—Bombay (69%) and Bhadrak—Orissa (62%). This is certainly not a satisfactory situation and needs to be attended to both in the post-intensive phase, as well as in the Community Blocks which are still to be converted into the P.I.P. pattern.

7. *Unfulfilled felt needs* (*Table* 19).—The P.E.Os. were asked to ascertain in their visits to the sample villages three unfulfilled felt

needs of the people. This was done by the consensus method, by holding group discussions with people in different localities and then working an overall assessment for the village. The data, presented in table 20, bring out the extent of felt needs for amenities and construction activities included under Project programmes. It is also significant that items like provision of electricity, flood protection measures, construction of canals which are outside the scope of the Project activity are also frequently mentioned. In this table, the figures on the extent of coverage by an activity and the percentage of villages from which the activity was reported as an unfulfilled felt need are given side by side which enables a comparison of the two. Thus, *kutcha* roads have been done in only 19% of the villages in Nizamsagar—Andhra but as many as 62% express a demand for it. These two figures indicate the need for much greater attention to this activity than was given in the Project period. Other areas from which the need for *kutcha* roads has been extensively reported are: Cachar—Assam (49%), Kakinada—Andhra (46%), Mohd. Bazar—WB (40%) and Morsi—Bombay (35%). On the other hand, in Batala—Punjab as many as 87·3% of the villages have been covered by the activity and only 4% expressed it as an unfulfilled felt need indicating that the very extensive coverage has more or less satisfied the demands of the village people. The case of Kolhapur—Bombay is similar. It should not be inferred from the above that an extensive coverage and low demand and low coverage and extensive demand always go together. In fact, the reverse is likely to be the case equally often. The demand for a facility is often found to be much higher in areas where some work has been done than in those in which little or no work has been done. Thus, even in *kutcha* roads, the demand is much greater in Bhathat—U. P. where 74% of the villages have been covered and as many as 29% wanted the facility, than in Sonepat—Punjab where only 21% of the villages have been covered and 17% report it as a felt need. The fact that a considerable number of villages have been benefited from these facilities rouses not only the consciousness and the desire for the facility among others but also the expectation that they too might be similarly benefited. In fact one of the most important functions of the Community Development Programme in the initial stages was to create an awakening in the people and to stimulate a desire for higher standard of living which may act as a spur to development effort. This implied as a first step, the raising of the concept of the standard of living. The types of need which have been reported as unfulfilled serve to give an indication of the degree of awakening which has been achieved in this respect in different Project areas. For instance, the need of electricity has been reported from 41% of the villages in Erode—Madras and 27% of the villages in Batala—Punjab but from only 4% of those in Pusa—Bihar. These differences indicate that the consciousness of the value of electricity is much higher in the former two cases than in the latter. The difference is more clearly understood when we consider that in both the areas with high demand rural electrification is in progress and the fact that some of the nearby towns and villages have already obtained electricity, and the realization that this is something within the realm of possibility is an important factor leading other villages which have not been so covered to express a demand for it.

Among the individual items of Project activity, the need for drinking water wells is expressed most frequently. 31% of the villages in the overall sample report this as an unfulfilled felt need. In two centres, Cachar—Assam and Bhadrak—Orissa where only small proportions of the villages have been benefited there is very extensive demand for this facility indicating the need for much greater attention to it than has been given so far. The demand is also high in centres like Bhathat—U.P. and Mohd. Bazar—W.B. where the work has been extensively undertaken. Only in one centre Pusa—Bihar where all the villages have been benefited and 19% report this as an unfulfilled need, the stage of satisfaction may be considered to be nearer of approach.

The demand for school buildings and dispensaries is also expressed in nearly all the centres. In case of school buildings, it will be noticed that the demand is frequently higher in areas where some work has been done. The case of co-operative societies deserves comment in this connection. This is not a facility for which Government assistance is necessarily required but an activity depending upon the voluntary action of the people. The extent to which the villagers express this as an unfulfilled felt need is one of the clearest indications of the realization on their part of the value of cooperative effort. Cooperative activity is very widespread as will be seen from the figures in this table so that there is considerable experience with the working of the cooperative societies everywhere. But it is noteworthy that very few villages express this as an unfulfilled felt need. In 9 out of the 17 centres, the item was not reported and the overall average was 2·6%. This only supports the point made in Volume I of the Evaluation Report that consciousness of the need and value of cooperative action is much below the physical achievements in this field.

INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES

8. *Agricultural Improvement Practices* (*Tables* 20—23).

Coverage.—Detailed information was collected in respect of three items; use of improved seed, use of manures and fertilizers and improved methods of cultivation. But in respect of these, the information was obtained on adoption of the practices singly as well as in combination. As may be expected, use of improved seed is the most widespread practice and nearly 89% of the villages reported this. In 7 centres out of 17, all the Project villages reported use of improved seed of some crop or the other. In six centres also, the percentage of reporting villages was above 90. Use of propagated manures and fertilizers has been reported from 88% of the villages. In six centres, all the villages are reporting this programme and in another six more than 90% are reporting it. Spread of improved methods of cultivation like line sowing of cotton and the Japanese method of paddy cultivation is very much less than the other two practices; the figure for all the centres being 60%. In the cotton growing areas like Bhadson—Punjab and Morsi—Bombay where line sowing of cotton is the main practice, this is reported to have been adopted by some cultivator or the other in all the villages.

The figures of combinations of improved practices are also of interest. Use of both improved seed and manures is reported from 82% of the villages and of all three: improved seed, fertilisers and improved methods of cultivation, from 57% of the Project villages. In the latter respect, Bhadson and Pusa are the most advanced because in these centres adoption of all the three practices is reported from all or nearly all the villages. At the other extreme, Ashta—Madhya Pradesh appears to be the least advanced because no village reported use of all the three practices in this centre. In Rajpur-Madhya Pradesh only 5% of villages report the combined adoption of all the three. The Table below summarises the stage of coverage attained in different practices and their combination:—

Sl. No.	Improved practices or combination	No. of centres reporting	Overall % of sample village covered	No. of centres reporting coverage below the overall figure given in col. 4.	The minimum % reported in any centre
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Improved seed . .	17	89·1	4	12·8
2.	Improved Manure/ Fertilizer : . .	17	87·9	5	25·6
3.	Improved method of cultivation . .	16	60·0	4	5·0
4.	Improved seeds and fertilizers .	17	82·4	5	5·1
5.	Improved seed and improved method of cultivation .	16	58·3	5	5·0
6.	Improved method of cultivation & fertilizer	16	57·7	5	5·0
7.	Improved seed, fertilizer and improved method of cultivation . .	16	57·0	5	5·0

It is seen from the above table as well as from the detailed table No. 20 that use of improved seeds and of sponsored manures and fertilizers is very widespread at least in terms of village coverage, but the coverage by improved methods of cultivation (60%) is much lower. Also, it appears that if a village is covered by the improved cultivation method programme, it would in most cases be covered also by seeds and fertilizers programme because the figures for the combination of the three programmes are only slightly lower than those of improved methods of cultivation. A notable exception to this is Kolhapur—Bombay where about 98% of villages are covered by improved methods of cultivation but the combined programme covers only 78% of the villages. In this case, progress in the improved seeds programme propagated by the Project has been slower than that of the improved methods programme like the Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

Character of Change (*Tables* 21—23).—The schedule elicited information on the state of adoption of particular items under specific agricultural programmes (improved seeds, fertilizers, methods of cultivation) both before the Project period and at the

*—Maximum attained is 100 in each of the seven cases.

time of the enquiry. The adoption codes utilized were 'sparsely', (indicating adoption by less than 10% of the people in question), 'moderately' (10 to 33%), 'generally' (33 to 66%) and 'extensively' (66% and above). By comparing the adoption codes in the two periods and the movement from one code to the other one can assess the general character of change. Thus, stepping up from a lower adoption code to a higher one (*e.g.* from sparsely to moderately) in any of the sub-items under a particular programme, would indicate 'positive change'. Similarly, stepping down from a higher adoption code before the project period to a lower adoption code at the time of the Enquiry in any of the sub-items under the programme would mean 'negative change'. Finally, if the village remains within the same adoption code during the two periods in question in any of the sub-items, this has been considered as 'no change'. The advantages of the method in giving a preliminary indication of the character of change (as distinct from magnitude which can only be indicated by a family-wise enquiry) are obvious; and it was felt that a skilled observer like the Project Evaluation Officer could make an assessment by the consensus method within these broad categories. As there are more than one sub-items under these programmes, a particular village can be placed in more than one of the above three categories. Thus in case of improved seed, a village may show positive change in respect of seed of one crop, say paddy and negative or no change in case of other crops, say cotton and sugarcane. Consequently, the figures of positive negative and no change generally total more than 100.

Data collected in this way shows that in 82·7% of the villages reporting use of improved seeds, there was 'positive change'. The corresponding figure for villages reporting use of manure and fertilizers was 89·6% while it was 91·3% in case of those reporting improved methods of cultivation. The overall figures for 'no change' did not exceed 40% and 'negative change' 6% in any of these practices. These figures indicate clearly that the great majority of the villages show increase in adoption of improved practices, however small.

Negative change is reported from only one centre—Morsi—Bombay, in respect of improved seeds and three centres each in respect of manures/fertilizers and improved methods of cultivation. The returns from Morsi—Bombay show that negative change in improved seed relates to the cotton crop and in improved method of cultivation relates to reversion from rotation. It is of interest to note that in this centre negative change is reported only for one strain of cotton—H.420 and the reason given is 'cannot stand heavy rain'. For another strain which is also sponsored, no negative change has been reported. In case of fertilizers, negative change is reported from Kakinada and Nizamsagar, in Andhra and from Bhathat—U.P. Reversions in Kakinada are reported in case of ammonium sulphate and groundnut cake and in Nizamsagar for paddy fertilizer mixture and groundnut cake. For groundnut cake the reason in both cases is 'not easily available' and for the paddy fertilizer mixture 'higher prices'.

Taking into account all the 17 centres under study, 'no change' is reported from a substantial percentage of villages in both

improved seeds and fertilizers programmes 38% in the former and 30% in the latter. Centres reporting consistently high figures of 'no change' for both the programmes—seeds and fertilizers—are Kakinada and Nizamsagar in Andhra, Mohd. Bazar—West Bengal, and Morsi—Bombay. The last does so for improved methods as well. For improved seeds, there are 5 centres where all the villages show 'positive change', 'no change' and 'negative change' are not at all reported. The corresponding figures are 4 centres for manure/fertilizer and 9 centres for improved methods of cultivation. Manavadar—Bombay is the only centre reporting 100% positive change for all the three programmes and not reporting at all any 'negative change' or 'no change'.

Disparity in achievements between villages of the three strata.—In general whether it is improved seed or fertilizer or methods of cultivation or combination of these, the stratum 'A' (Grama Sevak headquarters) villages are most advanced and the stratum 'C' (non-headquarters non-accessible) villages least advanced. But in case of improved seeds and fertilizers/manures as the overall coverage figures are very high, the differences are not very striking. These differences are more marked in case of cultivation and in combinations of items. The most marked difference is in respect of the combination of the three programmes in which case the figures are 74 per cent, 55 per cent, and 47 per cent for the three strata 'A', 'B' and 'C' respectively.

In 9 centres, the figures are in the descending order for the three strata in case of this combination. But in Erode and Kolhapur, however, the figures of coverage among the poorly accessible ('C') villages are higher compared to the other two strata. Mohd. Bazar-West Bengal and Rajpur-Madhya Pradesh, on the other hand, do not report this programme combination among the poorly accessible villages at all.

Demonstration Plots (Tables 24—26).

Coverage.—Demonstration of improved techniques occupy an important place in the agricultural programme of the Projects. Different types of demonstrations—manurial, varietal and cultural—were made in both the agricultural seasons—*kharif* and *rabi*. The data from the Enquiry show considerable disparity in coverage by this programme over different centres. The percentage of villages reporting any type of demonstration varies from 100 per cent in Pusa-Bihar to 22 per cent. in Kakinada-Andhra. The overall coverage under this programme comes to 52 per cent but 7 out of the 17 centres show lower figures than this average. Among the different types of demonstrations, manurials claim on the whole higher coverage in both the agricultural seasons, as can be seen from the figures below:—

Nature of Demonstration	*Kharif*		*Rabi*	
	A	*B*	*A*	*B*
Manurial	32·6	68·5	28·4	52·5
Varietal	9·5	13·5	9·4	14·7
Cultural	15·1	18·0	1·9	2·8

(A) Percentage of villages reporting specific type of demonstration to all villages.

(B) Percentage of specific type of demonstration plots to all demonstration plots.

It will also be noted from the above that coverage of villages is somewhat higher in the *kharif* than in the *rabi* and cultural demonstrations in the latter are conspicuously low.

Level of activity.—The level of demonstration activity can be seen by glancing through the figures of number of demonstration plots per village in Table 24. Taking into account all the 17 centres under study, the number of demonstration plots per village comes to 1·6 in *kharif* and 0·9 in *rabi*, manurials claiming in both the seasons the highest numebr—1·1 in *kharif* and 0·7 in *rabi*. Considering all types of demonstrations, the highest figure is reported from Erode-Madras (7·8 per village) in *kharif* followed by Mandya-Mysore (4·5). For *rabi*, the highest figure is reported from Manavadar-Bombay (3·0) followed by Bhathat-U.P. (2·6).

Thus, there is concentration of activity in this sphere during the *Kharif* season and then over the manurial type. The table below indicates further that relatively greater disparity between different centres exists in respect of manurial demonstrations than of cultural. The range is much wider in case of varietal:—

Type of Demonstration Plots	No. of centres reporting	Over-all level of activity (No. of plots per village)	No. of Centres reporting below the overall figures	Maximum level of activity in any centre	Minimum level of activity in any centre
1. Manurial	15	1·1	10	7·3	0·3
2. Varietal	10	0·2	3	1·5	0·02
3. Cultural	14	0·3	7	1·5	0·1
4. All types	15	1·6	9	7·8	0·4

Extent of showing of plots to cultivators and maintenance of accounts (Table 26).—These demonstration plots can be considered as best utilised only if their results are demonstrated to the cultivators other than those on whose land the plots were laid. In this respect, achievement in *kharif* stands better than in *rabi*. Taking into account all types of demonstration plots, results were demonstrated to others in 63 per cent of cases in *kharif* and only in 47 per cent in *rabi*. Thus, much fuller use remains to be made of these demonstration plots in both the seasons; they seem to be most neglected trations to others was the lowest in the varietal type during *kharif* and in the cultural type during *rabi*.

Accounts have been properly kept for about 71 per cent. of demonstration plots in both the seasons; they seem to be most neglected in the cultural type where the corresponding figures are 54 per cent. and 26 per cent. for the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons respectively.

Disparity between villages of the three strata.—Detailed examination of the coverage figures show better performance in the Grama Sevak headquarters villages. Out of 17 centres under study, in 9 centres the coverage figures fall in descending order for the three strata—'A', 'B' and 'C'. When we examine the extent of demonstrations to others and the extent to which accounts were maintained properly, the 'A' villages are found to have slightly better achievement than the 'B' villages. On the other hand, the 'C' villages record best performance in respect of demonstrations to others. On this aspect the relevant figures for all types of demonstration plots are given below:—

% of plots demonstrated to others

Stratum	Kharif	Rabi
A	55	46
B	59	41
C	84	71

Cooperative Society—Tables 27-29

Co-operative credit societies existed in all the 17 centres but non-credit societies were not noticed in one centre—Mohd. Bazar-West Bengal. The maximum percentage of villages covered by credit co-operatives was in Bhathat-U.P. (97 per cent.) followed closely by Kolhapur-Bombay (93 per cent). At the other extreme were Bhadrak, with 9·3 per cent and Mandya-Mysore 11·8 per cent of the villages having credit societies. Taking all the 17 centres together, 50·6 per cent of the villages were covered by credit co-operatives, but only 12·8 by non-credit co-operatives. The percentage of villages covered by non-credit co-operatives was appreciable in only a few centres—Kolhapur (44 per cent.) Kakinada (38 per cent.) and Sonepat (24 per cent.). In case of both types of societies, 10 centres reported coverage below the corresponding overall averages. The distribution of centres by coverage percentage groups is given below:—

Extent of coverage group	No. of centres	
	Credit cooperatives	Non- credit cooperatives
Below 10%	1	9
10 — 25 %	4	5
25 — 50 %	4	2
50 — 75 %	3	..
75 % and above	5	..

Level of activity.—Level of activity can be gauged by the number of actively working units per 1000 population. In case of credit co-operatives the figures is the highest in Bhathat-U.P. 1·9, while it is the lowest in Cachar-Assam 0·1. The overall average for the 17 centres comes to 0·5. In case of non-credit co-operatives, Kolhapur-Bombay records the highest figure 0·23. The overall average comes to 0·09.

At the overall level, 15 per cent of the villages reported inactive credit co-operative societies and the proportion of units reported to be inactive was 13 per cent. The corresponding figure for non-credit societies was 30 per cent. for both, number of villages and number of units. All the credit co-operatives are reported to be actively working in 6 out of the 17 centres. Four of these centres report 100 per cent. units being active also for the non-credit societies, but in one—Manavadar-Bombay—as many as 72 per cent. of the units are inactive. In all, 7 centres have all non-credit societies actively working. The percentage of inactive credit societies is the highest in Cachar-Assam (29 per cent.) and the lowest in Bhathat-U.P. (0·1 per cent). In case of non-credit societies, Cachar-Assam records the maximum percentage of inactive units (100 per cent.) while Kolhapur-Bombay records the minimum (8·8 per cent). The proportion of inactive societies was rather high in several centres where co-operative activity itself is more advanced *e.g.* Nizamsagar, Kakinada, Pusa, etc. But this is not true in Cachar-Assam where there are only a few co-operative societies, and all the non-credit societies are reported to be inactive. Again, Kolhapur which is well-advanced in non-credit co-operation reported a low percentage (only 9 per cent.) of inactive co-operatives.

Considering both the credit as well as non-credit societies, the overall percentage of actively working units to the total comes to 84 per cent. as can be seen from table 34 while four centres *viz.* Mandya, Bhadrak, Batala and Bhadson report all the units as actively working. Cachar-Assam records the highest percentage of inactive units. (64·3).

Three important reasons which have been reported for societies not working actively are: factions among members, lack of finances and poor administration. The first accounts for inactive working of 59·6 per cent of the total inactive units in case of non-credit societies and 25·7 per cent. in case of credit co-operatives. The second explains for 4·1 per cent. and 19·9 per cent respectively. Poor administration has been reported by 13·9 per cent. of inactive units in case of credit co-operatives.

Membership.—Average membership of actively working credit co-operatives comes to 82·8 for all the 17 centres. In 10 of these, the figure is below the overall average. The range of variation is very large—from 14·1 members in Bhadrak-Orissa to 367·3 in Mandya-Mysore. From 367·3 the figure drops down to 163·3 in Kakinada-Andhra, followed by 126·5 in Kolhapur-Bombay. The figure of Mandya-Mysore is exceptionally high because in one of the sample villages of this Block there is a circle multi-purpose co-operative society with rather unusually large membership and this society advanced credit during the period under study.

In case of active non-credit co-operatives, average membership comes to 112·9 for all the 17 centres. In 11 of these, the figure is below the overall average. Average membership stands maximum in case of Kakinada-Andhra 325·1 followed by Bhathat-Uttar Pradesh (162·3), while it is the lowest in case of Ashta-Madhya Pradesh (10·5) and Bhadson-Punjab (12·0). In Kakinada, the

figure is exceptionally high because in the sample villages a marketing society has an unusually high figure and some of the societies are weaver societies with fairly large memberships.

The percentage of population covered as members is the maximum in Bhathat-U.P. (16 per cent.) for credit societies and in Kakinada-Andhra (4 per cent.) for non-credit societies. The lowest figures are correspondingly reached in Bhadrak-Orissa (0·3 per cent.) and in Ashta Madhya Pradesh (0·01 per cent). In Bhadrak there is only one credit society for 10 villages and one non-credit society for 43 villages. In Sonepat-Punjab a few cases occur where the villages have a number of non-credit societies, of course of different types. Even then the number of villages per non-credit society actively working comes to 4·7.

Disparity in achievement between villages of the three strata.—There is considerable disparity as between the villages of the three strata. In stratum 'A', 69 per cent of the villages were covered by credit co-operatives, but for the other two strata the proportion was only 45 per cent. In one centre, Mandya-Mysore, credit co-operatives were found only at Grama Sevak headquarters villages and not in others, but the reverse was true in two other centres—Bhadrak-Orissa and Mohd. Bazar-West Bengal. While the coverage percentages are in the descending order in the three strata 'A', 'B' and 'C', the average number of actively working societies per 1000 population of villages does not show any significant difference. Only in two centres *viz.* Rajpur-Madhya Pradesh and Mandya-Mysore, both in matter of coverage as well as in the level of activity, the figures follow the descending order.

Development of non-credit co-operatives showed an even greater disparity between the villages of the three strata. Whereas nearly 1/3rd of the Grama Sevak headquarters villages reported some non-credit co-operatives, the proportion in the other two categories was only 9 and 5 per cent. respectively. Actually, 12 out of the 17 centres have figures in descending order for the three strata in respect of coverage and 11 do so in respect of average number of actively working units per 1000 population.

11. Other Institutional Programmes

Youth Clubs, Women's Organisations, Community Centres and Vikas Mandals (Tables 30—34).

Coverage.—All these were new activities in most Projects and formed part of the social education programme. Taking into account all the 17 centres under study, coverage is the higest in youth clubs (25 per cent.) followed by *vikas mandals* (23 per cent.) while it is the lowest for women's organisations (8 per cent.). But it should be noted that whereas youth clubs are reported from all the 17 centres, in case of all the other activities there are a number of non-reporting centres. The case of *vikas mandals* is particularly noteworthy. These are reported from only 7 centres and even

among these, three—Kolhapur, Morsi and Rajpur—account for the bulk of the units, the remaining four having few units.

Item	% of sample villages covered	No. of centres reporting	% in any reporting centre	
			Maximum	Minimum
Youth Clubs	25·4	17	57·1	2·6
Women's organisations	8·1	12	31·7	2·6
Community Centres	18·0	11	48·9	3·9
Vikas Mandals	22·9	7	93·0	2·1

Level of activity.—Even where these institutions exist, they are not always active. 27 per cent of youth clubs, 33 per cent of women's organisations, 57 per cent. of the *vikas mandals* and 14 per cent. of community centres are reported to be inactive. An idea of the spread-over of inactive institutions can be had by considering the percentage of villages reporting inactive institutions in relation to the percentage of villages reporting existence of these institutions. Out of the total villages reporting women's organisations, 37 per cent. have inactive units. The picture is more or less the same for youth clubs; only in community centres, the corresponding figure is relatively low—10 per cent. In 50 per cent. of the villages reporting *vikas mandals* these institutions are inactive. Lack of interest by the people is the cause most often reported as responsible for the inactivity of youth clubs and women's organisations. 33 per cent. of the inactive youth clubs and 22 per cent. of the inactive women's organisation remained so because of this factor. Lack of proper guidance in case of *vikas* mandals, and financial stringency in case of community centres are the main factors contributing to their inactivity.

The table below summarises the figures on inactivity:—

	Community centres	Youth clubs	Women's organisations	*Vikas mandals.*
No. of reporting centres	11	17	12	7
Overall percentage of inactive units to total	13·6	27.0	33·3	57·2
No. of centres with % of inactive units	6	3	5	2
Between 1 and 10%	2	4	1	1
Between 11 and 20%	2	1	Nil	Nil.
Between 21 and 30 %	Nil	3	Nil	Nil.
Between 31 and 50%	Nil	4	1	2
Between 51 and 90%	Nil	1	5	2
Above 90 %	1	1	Nil	Nil.

It will be seen that community centres in the villages where they exist have the highest index of activity and women's organisations the lowest. A notable feature revealed by this table is that women's organisations and *vikas mandals* in some Blocks have indices of activity much above the average, while in some others, they are much below the average. This is in contrast with the two other programmes, where the incidence of activity or inactivity seems to be more evenly distributed among the Blocks.

A better idea of the coverage of these institutions is obtained if we look at their number in relation to population. Thus, we find that average number of active community centres was 14 per 1,00,000 while the corresponding figures for youth clubs and women's organisations were 18 and 4 respectively. The figures reveal clearly that intensity of coverage is very low and that the country has only just made a start in the institution of these social activities for its rural population.

Disparity in the villages of the three strata.—The detailed examination of the data on coverage of villages and the level of activity (Number actively working per 1000 persons) bring out disparity in achievement in villages of the three strata. The performance is, in general, in the descending order for the three strata from both angles, with the maximum concentration in the Grama Sevak headquarters villages. The Table below gives the number of centres where this is true in respect of each of the four types of institutions:—

	Youth clubs	Women's organisations	Community centres	*Vikas mandals*
Coverage of villages	11	10	8	4
Level of activity	6	7	6	1

In case of community centres, it may, however, be noted that 3 centres out of 17 report higher level of actvity in the stratum 'C' than that in 'B' villages.

12. Kutcha Roads (Table 35)

Coverage.—Construction of *kutcha* roads was undertaken in all but two of these centres, the exceptions being Ashta-Madhya Pradesh and Mohd. Bazar-West Bengal. Maximum coverage is reported from Kolhapur-Bombay (90·2 per cent.) followed by Batala-Punjab (87·3 per cent.) and the minimum from Morsi-Bombay (3·5 per cent.) and Bhadson-Punjab (3·9 per cent). 36·9 per cent. of villages in all the 17 centres reported to have been covered by this programme, while in 10 centres the coverage percentage is lower than this average figure. The distribution of reporting centres by coverage percentage groups is indicated below.—

Extent of coverage groups	No. of centres
Below 10%	3
10 to 25 %	4
25 to 50%	3
50 to 75%	3
75 and above	2

Level of performance.—The overall average length of road constructed comes to 4·12 furlongs per 1000 persons. The range of variation is all the way from 23·54 furlongs in Batala-Punjab to 0·03 furlongs in Kakinada-Andhra. In four centres—Kakinada and Nizamsagar in Andhra, Morsi-Bombay and Bhadson-Punjab—the figure is even less than 1 furlong per 1000 persons; and, in all, five centres have the figure higher than 6 furlongs.

The average length of road constructed per reporting village in the 17 centres comes to 10·2 furlongs. In 10 centres the figure is lower than this average. Erode-Madras and Batala-Punjab record the highest figures (about 15 furlongs in each case), while the lowest is in Kakinada-Andhra (1·4 furlongs).

A few centres, notably Kolhapur-Bombay and Batala-Punjab report both a very high percentage of villages covered and a very high level of activity per reporting village. At the other end are Bhadson-Punjab, till recently a N.E.S. Block, and Morsi-Bombay with low percentages of both villages covered and levels of activity Erode-Madras with the highest average (14·5 furlongs) of activity per reporting village but with only 34·5 per cent. of the villages covered is an example of the intermediate category. Batala-Punjab with 23·5 furlongs per 1000 persons has the highest level of performance on a *per capita* basis.

Disparity in achievement between villages of the three strata.—Examining the overall picture of the 17 centres as a whole, Grama Sevak headquarters villages seem to excel non-headquarters villages both in coverage and level of performance. In the non-headquarters villages, those which are more accessible show better coverage. But, going to the level of individual centres, in only 3 cases the coverage percentages are in descending order for the three strata. In the stratum 'A' and stratum 'B', 10 centres have coverage above 25 per cent. while in the stratum 'C' such centres are only 7. The level of performance as judged by furlongs of *kutcha* roads constructed per reporting village is the highest in stratum 'A' and the lowest in stratum 'B', the figure for stratum 'C' being somewhat higher than of stratum 'B'. In three centres this figure is higher in the stratum 'C' than even in stratum 'A'. Perhaps this is an indicator that such activities have been taken up more in the inaccessible villages partly because of their greater need.

Extent of non-use.—Data on the extent of non-use indicate that 7·4 per cent. of the roads constructed were not in use. 92·7 per cent. of all villages which reported construction of *kutcha* roads had all their units in use. Actually in 9 out of the 15 reporting centres, the entire length of roads constructed was in use. Only in Cachar-Assam and Batala-Punjab some villages were reported with all units in non-use. Morsi-Bombay reported maximum proportion of units not in use (23 per cent.) and all these units were serviceable for less than one year. In Manavadar-Bombay, on the other hand, where 18·8 per cent. of roads constructed were not usable it was found that they had rendered service for more than one year.

The reasons which have been reported for units being not in use are sometimes a reflection on how the work was done. 44·5 per cent.

of villages having roads in non-use in Batala-Punjab and 50 per cent. in Bhathat-U.P. have reported 'low level of the road', as the cause.

Extent of poor maintenance.—On the overall level, 14·3 per cent. of villages reported roads which are poorly maintained and such roads constitute 10·1 per cent. of the total. Taking into account both 'not in use' and 'poorly maintained', about 82 per cent. of the roads were reported to be in good usable condition. The corresponding figures for Kolhapur-Bombay and Batala-Punjab were 72·1 per cent. and 73·5 per cent. respectively while for Manavadar-Bombay it was only 8·5 per cent.

The figures in the table also show that the non-Grama Sevak headquarters villages have more often roads which are poorly maintained than Grama Sevak headquarters villages.

'Improper construction' and 'could not withstand excessive rains' are the two main reasons given for poor maintenance of *kutcha* roads. The former has been advanced by all villages having such roads in Kolhapur-Bombay and Bhadrak-Orissa and 25 per cent. villages in Manavadar-Bombay. The latter has been advanced by 100 per cent. of such villages in Cachar-Assam and Pusa-Bihar and 77 per cent. villges in Batala-Punjab. Another important reason given is 'lack of interest of villagers' reported by 50 per cent. of villages in Bhathat-U.P. and 8 per cent. villages in Batala-Punjab. In Manavadar 'lack of interest of P.W.D.' is reported as the cause of poor maintenance from 25 per cent. of villages having poorly maintained roads.

It may not be out of place to sound here a note of caution, in interpreting these figures. The difficulties of estimating the extent of usability or good condition of a road by a non-technical person are indeed great and no more authority is claimed for these figures than can be given to an on-the-spot check by a lay-man observer. The usability figures are limited also by the consideration that, in many cases, whatever the condition of the road, the villagers have to use it, for lack of an alternative.

13. Pucca Roads (Table 36)

Coverage.—Construction of *pucca* roads in sample villages has been reported from only 11 out of 17 centres. Also, because of the very nature of the activity, the proportion of villages benefited is very small; the overall average for the 17 centres being only 9·4 per cent. Maximum coverage is reported from Erode-Madras (34·5 per cent.) followed by Rajpur-Madhya Pradesh (26·7 per cent.) while the lowest is in Mohd. Bazar-West Bengal (4 per cent.) and Kolhapur-Bombay (4·9 per cent). In 4 out of the 11 reporting centres the coverage percentage is lower than the average figure. The distribution of centres by coverage percentage groups is indicated below:—

Percentage of villages covered	No. of centres
Below 5	2
5—10	3
10—25	4
above 25 and less than 40	2

Level of performance.—*Pucca* roads constructed come to only 0·9 furlongs per 1000 population, though the figure per reporting village reaches 11·7 furlongs. In 8 of the reporting centres, the performance per reporting village is below this figure. It is the highest in Manavadar-Bombay (38 furlongs), but here, the activity is concentrated in a small number of villages (9·5 per cent). In Rajpur-Madhya Pradesh the activity is comparatively well-dispersed over villages (26·7 per cent.) but the level of activity per reporting village is low (only 13·5 furlongs). However, when the performance in the two centres is examined in relation to a common base per 1000 population of all villages—achievement in Rajpur-Madhya Pradesh stands much higher (5·3 furlongs) than in Manavadar-Bombay (1·4 furlongs).

Disparity in performance between villages of the three strata.—On the whole, Grama Sevak headquarters villages seem to excel non-headquarters villages both in coverage and level of performance. Among non-headquarters villages, the more accessible can claim better coverage but the performance per reporting village is higher in poorly accessible villages. Examining the data of individual centres it is observed that in 7 out of 17, the coverage percentages are in descending order for the three strata. The same is true for level of peformance per reporting village in respect of 5 centres.

Extent of non-use and poor maintenance.—In a work of this nature, if the work is at all well done, there should be no question of non-use or poor maintenance within the first two or three years, and all the centres except Manavadar and Morsi report that the roads constructed are in good condition and in use. In Morsi-Bombay, 3/5th of the length of road constructed is not in use because it is not well metalled. In Manavadar-Bombay, all the roads are in use but considered by the Evaluation Officer to be in poor condition. These poorly maintained units are scattered over 50 per cent. of the villages. Lack of interest by P.W.D. is reported as the sole cause of poor maintenance.

14. Drinking Water Wells (Table 37)

Coverage.—Construction or improvement of drinking water wells has been undertaken in all centres and the proportion of villages benefited comes to 44 per cent. of the total. The activity has been most extensively undertaken in Pusa-Bihar where all the sample villages report this programme and in Manavadar-Bombay where the figure is 81 per cent. At the other extreme are Cachar-Assam and Kakinada-Andhra with about 13 per cent. of the villages benefited. In 8 out of 17 centres the coverage figure is lower than the overall average of 44 per cent. The distribution of centres by coverage percentage groups is indicated below:—

Below 15	2
15 — 25	5
25 — 50	2
50 — 75	6
75 and above	2

Level of performance.—The average level of performance is 1·24 wells per thousand population with variations from 9·1 wells in Pusa-Bihar to almost zero in Kakinada. In six centres—Kakinada, Nizamsagar, Cachar, Kolhapur, Mandya and Bhadrak the figure is the variation is between 1:0 and 2:2 wells per reporting village.

Taking into account all the centres under study, the average number of units per reporting village comes to 2·8, though as many as 15 centres did not reach this level. In this respect, performance stands the highest (8:3 units) in Pusa-Bihar, followed by Bhathat-U.P. (3 5) and Erode-Madras (2·6). In the remaining 11 centres the variation is between 1·0 and 2·2 wells per reporting village.

Disparity in performance between villages of the three strata.—Differences in coverage between the villages of the three strata are shown by the figures, 62·5 per cent. for 'A', 42·6 per cent. for 'B' and 34·5 per cent. for 'C' villages, which indicate that nearly twice as many Grama Sevak headquarters villages (A) have benefited from this programme as the non-headquarters poorly accessible (C) villages. In 8 out of the 17 centres, the coverage figures for the three strata are in the descending order. Again, while stratum 'A' and stratum 'B' villages show some coverage by this programme in all centres, in three centres—Kakinada-Andhra, Mandya-Mysore and Bhadson-Punjab, no village in stratum 'C' has been benefited from this activity.

The number of drinking water wells per reporting village in the three strata also follows a similar order, as will be seen from the overall averages of 4·2, 2·6 and 1·9 respectively. It is noteworthy that in two centres—Manavadar-Bombay and Bhadrak-Orissa —the average per reporting village is the same in all these categories; on the other hand the level of activity in stratum 'A' is more than four times that of stratum 'C' in Pusa-Bihar.

Extent of non-use.—As regards non-use, in most of the centres all the wells constructed were in use. Only in a few cases, notably Bhadrak-Orissa (15·6 per cent.) and Mohd. Bazar-West Bengal (10·3 per cent.) wells in appreciable numbers were not in use. 'Improper construction' has been advanced as reason for non-use by 100 per cent. of villages having such units in Nizamsagar—Andhra and Bhathat-U.P. and by 17 per cent. villages in Morsi-Bombay. In Mohd. Bazar-West Bengal, 100 per cent. of villages and in Batala-Punjab 50 per cent. of reporting villages have given 'unwholesome water' as the reason. In Nizamsagar-Andhra and Mohd. Bazar-West Bengal all the units which were not in use had reported service for less than one year.

Extent of poor maintenance.—The figures of poorly maintained wells were somewhat higher than those of non-use. But even in this case, in 10 centres out of 17, no wells were reported to be in poor condition. In a few centres, the figures of poor maintenance were rather high; *e.g* Mandya-Mysore (68 per cent.) and Mohd. Bazar-West Bengal (25 per cent.). On the overall average, 2·3 per cent. of the wells were reported to be poorly maintained. 'Improper construction' was the main reason advanced for poor maintenance of drinking water wells in Mohd. Bazar-West Bengal and Bhathat-U.P.

15. School Buildings (Table 38)

Coverage.—Although all the centres show some achievement in this activity, coverage is maximum in Cachar-Assam (66·7 per cent.) followed by Kakinada-Andhra (51·4 per cent). The lowest figures were recorded by Ashta-Madhya Pradesh (2·6%) and Bhathat-U.P. (6·5%). On the overall level, 27·6% of villages are covered by this programme. In 10 out of 17 centres the coverage figure is lower than this average.

Level of performance.—There is a striking uniformity in the number of school buildings per reporting village—the range being only between 1·0 and 1·3 in the different centres. The level of performance in terms of per 1000 population of villages stands highest at 1·39 in Cachar-Assam. The lowest figures reached are in Bhathat-U.P. (0·02), Erode-Madras (0·07) and Ashta-Madhya Pradesh (0·10).

Disparity in performance between villages of the three strata.—On the whole, Grama Sevak headquarters villages seem to excel non-headquarters villages both in coverage and level of performance. Amongst the non-headquarters villages, the more accessible villages have a slightly better performance per reporting village but the poorly accessible villages have a somewhat better coverage. In 7 centres out of the 17 under study, the coverage figures are in descending order in the three strata A, B and C. The same trend is noticeable in performance per reporting village for 5 centres out of 17.

Extent of non-use.—As regards use, 97 per cent. of the villages report all units in use. In most centres (12 out of the 17) all the buildings constructed are in use. The proportion of buildings not in use is high in only a few centres—Mandya—Mysore (38 per cent.) Nizamsagar-Andhra (23 per cent.) and Sonepat-Punjab (19 per cent). In all these centres, excepting Nizamsagar-Andhra, all the units which were not in use have reported service for less than one year. Only in Nizamsagar-Andhra, 31 per cent. of units not in use were serviceable for more than one year.

The main important reasons advanced for units being not in use are: unsatisfactory location of the school building and improper construction. 50 per cent. of villages having units in non-use in Nizamsagar-Andhra report the former and 50 per cent. the latter. In Mandya-Mysore, factions and dis-unity in the people have been reported as the important reason withholding the opening ceremony of school and its actual functioning. Factions in the people have been given as the cause by all the villages reporting units in non-use in Morsi-Bombay.

Extent of poor maintenance.—Figures on poor maintenance are also very small. Only 5 per cent. of the villages report poor maintenance of the buildings and the units reported to be poorly maintained in this way are only about 6 per cent. of the total, indicating again that the great majority of the buildings constructed were in good condition till the time of the survey. Two of the five centres reporting poor maintenance—Mandya-Mysore and Morsi-Bombay—have some units in non-use also. Taking into account both 'not in

use' and 'poorly maintained', the percentage is high only in Mandya where 29 per cent. of school buildings constructed (and improved) are in good usable condition.

Improper construction has been given the sole reason for poor maintenance, both in Mandya and Morsi and lack of interest by District Board in Kakinada-Andhra. Inadequate finances are reported as the cause from 75 per cent. villages in Cachar-Assam.

16. Culverts (Table 39)

Coverage.—Construction of culverts has been reported from all centres except Morsi-Bombay and Mohd. Bazar-West Bengal. In the last, it was not sponsored. Work has been done in 22 per cent. of villages. Maximum coverage is recorded in Pusa-Bihar (87 per cent.) followed by Manavadar-Bombay (43 per cent.) and Bhathat-U.P. (42 per cent). The lowest figures are reached in Ashta-Madhya Pradesh (3 per cent.) and Bhadson-Punjab (4 per cent). In 8 centres, the coverage figure is lower than the overall average. Distribution of reporting centres over coverage percentage groups is as below:—

% of villages covered	No. of centers
Below 10	5
10—25	4
25—50	5
50 and above	1

Level of performance.—The number of culverts constructed per 1000 population comes to 0·7 on the overall level, with range of variation from 3·5 in Pusa-Bihar to 0·02 in Ashta-Madhya Pradesh. In nine centres, the figure is lower than the overall figure, and in four—Ashta, Mandya, Bhadson and Kakinada—it is 0·08 or less. Performance per reporting village comes to 3·6 for the 17 centres under study, the figure standing highest (8·1) in Cachar-Assam, closely followed by Nizamsagar-Andhra (5·4) and Erode-Madras (5·2). In seven centres the average is between 1 and 3 culverts per reporting village, and in five, between 3 and 5.

Two strikingly dissimilar patterns of spread-over of activity are exhibited in Pusa-Bihar and Cachar-Assam. The former is an example of well-dispersed scatter covering 87 per cent. of villages. Average unit per reporting village comes to 3·9. While the latter is an example of concentrated activity in only a small number of villages (only 7·9 per cent.) of the total, but the level of activity in the reporting villages is very high (8·1 per reporting village). When the performance in the two centres is examined in relation to a comparable base—per 1000 population of all villages—achievement in Pusa-Bihar comes to 3·5 while in Cachar-Assam it is only 1·3.

Disparity in achievement between villages of the three strata.—There is marked disparity in coverage in the villages of the three strata, the figures being 36·1, 21·2 and 11·9 for A, B and C villages respectively. In 9 centres out of the 17 under study the coverage

figures are in descending order in the three strata. The same trend is noticeable in the performance per reporting village for 6 centres out of 17. The level of activity per reporting village is higher in the Grama Sevak headquarters (A) villages than in the non-headquarters villages but within the latter, the figure is more or less the same for the strata B and C villages. The performance under this programme is nil for stratum 'A' villages in two centres, but it is nil in seven centres for stratum 'C' villages.

Extent of non-use.—95·4 per cent. of villages have all units in use while the percentage of units in use to the total units comes to about 98%. All culverts are reported to be in use in 11 out of the 15 reporting centres. The 4 centres where some units are reported in non-use are: Manavadar-Bombay, Bhathat-U.P., Batala-Punjab and Bhadrak-Orissa. In Manavadar 44·4% of villages have some units in non-use; the percentage of units not in use being 27·5. In the other three centres, the percentages are comparatively small.

The reason for non-use given in all the villages reporting such units is 'washed away due to rain' in Manavadar-Bombay, and 'earth work incomplete' in Bhadrak-Orissa. In Bhathat-U.P., half of villages having units not in use have reported reason as 'accumulation of rain water' and remaining half as 'washed away due to rain'. In this centre all the units which were not in use have reported service for less than one year. In the other three centres, however, units reporting non-use were serviceable for more than one year.

Extent of poor maintenance.—Poor maintenance is reported from the same four centres which have some units in non-use. Villages reporting poor maintenance constitute 6·6 per cent. of the reporting villages but units maintained poorly constitute only 2 per cent. of the total units. Taking non-use and poor maintenance together, 4 per cent. of the total units constructed are affected. In 11 out of the 15 centres, no units are affected but among the remaining four, the percentage is as high as 45 in Bhathat-U.P. and 33 in Manavadar-Bombay. Only 55 per cent. of units instituted are really in good usable condition in Bhathat-U.P., while the corresponding figures for Manavadar, Bhadrak and Batala are 67, 88 and 94 respectively.

It seems that the stratum 'C' villages have more often culverts which are poorly maintained. While no village reports poor maintenance in the stratum 'A' villages, 13 per cent. so report in case of stratum 'C' and 9 per cent. in case of stratum 'B'. In Bhathat-U.P., all the villages reporting the programme from stratum 'C' villages show poor maintenance.

17. Drains (Table 40)

Coverage.—This programme has been reported from 11 out of 17 centres under study. Work has been done in about 13 per cent. of the total villages in the sample. The maximum coverage in respect of villages is reported from Batala-Punjab (47·9 per cent.), followed by Kolhapur-Bombay (29·3 per cent.) and Sonepat-Punjab (28·6 per cent.).

The coverage is lowest in Nizamsagar-Andhra (1·9 per cent.), followed by Morsi-Bombay (5·3 per cent). In 5 centres the coverage percentage is lower than the overall figure. The distribution of

reporting centres by coverage percentage groups is indicated below:—

% of villages covered	No. of centres
Below 10	3
10—25	5
25—50	3

Level of performance.—The average level of performance comes to 60·2 yards of drains constructed per 1000 population; the figures ranging all the way from 548 yards in Bhadson-Punjab to 0·5 yards in Nizamsagar-Andhra. In three centres—Nizamsagar, Pusa and Bhathat—the achievement per 1000 population is less than 4 yards. On the other hand, four centres—Morsi, Mandya, Erode and Kolhapur—show figures between 20 and 54 yards.

Average performance per reporting village comes to 527 yards. 7 centres show performance lower than this overall figure while the maximum reached is 1270 yards in Morsi-Bombay, followed by 1122 yards in Bhadson-Punjab. The lowest level per reporting village is reached in Pusa-Bihar (19 yards).

Disparity in performance between villages of the three strata.—Taking into account the 17 centres under study, 20·8 per cent. of the Grama Sevak headquarters villages (A) are covered while out of the stratum 'B' villages, coverage is only 15·4 per cent. Average units per reporting village come to 818 yards in the former as against 487 yards in the latter. Achievement in stratum 'C' villages is much lower both in coverage and level of activity. Only 2·6 per cent. of the villages are covered and the length of drains constructed per reporting village comes to 81 yards only. In 7 out of 17 centres the coverage figures are in descending order in the three strata. The same trend is shown in 5 centres in respect of actual performance per reporting village.

Extent of non-use.—Taking the overall picture, 94·5 per cent. of villages have all units in use while the percentage of units not in use to total comes to about 2. All drains are reported to be in use in 9 out of 11 reporting centres. The two centres reporting non-use are Morsi-Bombay and Batala-Punjab. In the former, non-use has been reported from one-third of total villages and 7·6 per cent. of total units instituted. In the latter, non-use is comparatively less as it affects about 12 per cent. of the total villages and 6 per cent. of total units. Reasons for non-use in both the centres are a reflection on how the works were constructed. In Morsi-Bombay the reason is 'no bridge over the drains' while in Batala-Punjab it is 'not cemented. In the latter, it is reported, all of them were out of use even before the expiry of one year after construction.

Extent of poor maintenance.—Poor maintenance is reported in only two centres *viz.*, Rajpur-Madhya Pradesh and Batala-Punjab. Of these, the situation is worse in the latter where 20·6 per cent. of villages having some activity under the programme report poor maintenance and 10·3 per cent. of units instituted are poorly maintained. In Rajpur, the corresponding figures are 11·1 per cent. and 0·03 per cent. and non-assumption of responsibility of proper maintenance by the community is the sole cause given. In Batala, improper construction, damage done by dismantled houses, and lack of interest by panchayat are the reasons reported.

18. Irrigation Wells (Table 41)

Coverage.—While considering figures of irrigation wells it should be re-emphasised that this is but one of the schemes under the irrigation programmes. It may also be noted that in a number of centres (*e.g.* Mohd. Bazar-West Bengal, Erode-Madras) where extensive areas have been irrigated under large scale irrigation works, the performance under wells is very small. Apart from the large scale irrigation works, even among the project programmes of minor works, wells are only one of the items, the others being pumping sets, tubewells, construction or renovation of tanks etc. One or more of these may be of much greater importance than construction of wells in terms of area irrigated.

29·5 per cent. of sample villages report construction of irrigation wells. Work is done in 10 centres out of 17 under study. Maximum coverage is reported from Rajpur-Madhya Pradesh (93 per cent.) followed by Manavadar-Bombay (81 per cent. while the lowest is in Pusa-Bihar and Mandya-Mysore (23 per cent. in both cases). The distribution of reporting centres by coverage percentage is indicated below:—

% of villages covered	No. of centres
10—25	2
25—50	3
50—75	3
75 and above	2

Level of performance.—On the whole, the overall figures of the number of wells constructed come to 2·0 per 1000 population and 6·4 per reporting village. In 7 centres out of 17, the performance per reporting village is below this overall figure. Performance per reporting village stands highest in Manavadar-Bombay (11·1) and Rajpur-Madhya Pradesh (10·2) but in terms of per 1000 population, Rajpur excels with 19·9 units. The lowest per 1000 population is reached in Kolhapur-Bombay.

Disparity in performance between villages of the three strata.—On the whole, the Grama Sevak headquarters villages excel the non-headquarters villages both in coverage and level of activity. In the non-headquarters villages there does not seem much difference in achievement between the more accessible and the less accessible villages. The coverage percentages are in descending order for the three strata in 6 centres. The same is true for level of performance per reporting village in respect of three centres. In Mandya-Mysore, Pusa-Bihar and Bhathat-U.P., performance per reporting village is higher in stratum 'C' than even in stratum 'A' villages.

Extent of non-use.—All the wells are reported to be in use in 4 out of the 10 centres having this programme. The percentage of units not in use to total comes to 9:3. The proportion of units not in use is the highest in Mandya-Mysore (46·6 per cent.) followed by Morsi-Bombay (24 per cent.). In Manavadar-Bombay, the non-use is minimum (1·4 per cent.). In three centres *viz.* Morsi-Bombay, Mandya-Mysore and Batala-Punjab, there are some villages where all units are in non-use.

APPENDIX—I

Details of Villages selected for coverage enquiry

State—Project	Project	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra—Kakinada . . .	37	8	22	7
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar . . .	53	13	22	18
3. Assam—Cachar . . .	63	11	37	15
4. Bihar—Pusa . . .	47	13	29	5
5. Bombay—Kolhapur . . .	41	11	15	15
6. Bombay—Manavadar . .	21	6	4*	11
7. Bombay—Morsi . . .	57	13	7	37
8. Madras—Erode . . .	29	8	10	11
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta . .	39	4	28	7
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur . .	60	14	35	11
11. Mysore—Mandya . . .	17	3	11	3
12. Orissa—Bhadrak . . .	43	3	14	26
13. Punjab—Batala . . .	71	11	54	6
14. Punjab—Bhadson . . .	26	3	21	2
15. Punjab—Sonepat . . .	42	12	26	4
16. U. P.—Bhathat . . .	31	9	15	7
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar . .	25	2	14	9
ALL:	702	144	364	194

*The villages selected for this stratum were 9 but only 4 were canvassed.

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

APPENDIX—II

List of Project Programmes for the Coverage Enquiry

I—*Constructional Programmes*

1. Kutcha Roads
2. Pucca Roads
3. Culverts
4. Drains
5. Pavement of Streets
6. School Buildings
7. Community Centre Buildings
8. Dispensary Buildings
9. Houses for Harijans
10. Drinking water sources

II—*Irrigation Programmes*

1. Wells
2. Pumping sets
3. Tube-wells
4. Tanks

III—*Agricultural Programmes*

1. Reclamation
2. Soil conservation
3. Consolidation of holdings
4. Improved seeds
5. Manure/Fertilizer
6. Pesticides
7. Improved methods of cultivation
8. Improved implements

IV—*Institutional and other Programmes*

1. Youth clubs
2. Women's Organisations
3. Community centres
4. Vikas Mandals
5. Cooperative societies
6. Distribution stores
7. Maternity centres
8. Dispensaries
9. Veterinary dispensaries
10. Key village centres
11. Panchayats
12. Adult Literacy centres

13. Primary schools
14. Dai training centres
15. Cottage Industries
16. Production-*cum*-training centres
17. Demonstration plots
18. Soakage pits.
19. Smokeless chulhas

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TABLE I

Background Data

State-Project	Distribution of Villages (Percentages to the total) A	B	C	Villages per Grama Sevak	Population per Grama Sevak
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra—Kakinada	20·76	61·02	18·22	5	15,214
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	19·30	43·57	37·13	6	5,497
3. Assam—Cachar	13·70	62·02	24·28	4	2,855
4. Bihar—Pusa	22·30	66·90	10·80	5	4,697
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	21·34	39·92	38·73	5	5,557
6. Bombay—Manavadar	13·29	35·44	51·27	8	9,950
7. Bombay—Morsi	13·84	12·46	68·70	6	4,478
8. Madras—Erode	25·00	35·11	39·89	5	14,151
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	9·47	72·35	18·18	10	3,199
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	19·74	61·04	19·22	6	2,848
11. Mysore—Mandya	13·00	70·00	17·00	10	8,789
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	6·34	31·69	61·97	18	4,756
13. Punjab—Batala	13·44	81·06	5·50	8	4,344
14. Punjab—Bhadson	10·12	85·71	4·17	11	6,083
15. Punjab—Sonepat	24·59	72·54	2·87	4	5,112
16. U.P.—Bhathat	23·68	53·16	23·16	10	6,399
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	7·45	55·90	36·65	8	2,961

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

TABLE 2

Distribution of Villages by number of items of project programmes undertaken

(Percentages to total number of villages)

State—Project	Project					A				
	Nil	1—4	5—14	15—24	25 and above	Nil	1—4	5—14	15—24	25 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Andhra—Kakinada	..	5·4	86·5	8·1	..	..	0·0	62·5	37·5	..
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	3·8	17·0	71·7	7·6	..	..	0·0	76·9	23·1	..
3. Assam—Cachar	1·6	15·9	82·5	..	..	..	9·1	90·9	..	..
4. Bihar—Pusa	..	..	44·7	55·3	..	..	..	0·0	100·0	..
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	..	..	36·6	63·4	..	..	..	18·2	81·8	..
6. Bombay—Manavadar	..	4·8	47·6	47·6	..	..	0·0	16·7	83·3	..
7. Bombay—Morsi	..	..	71·9	28·1	..	..	..	38·5	61·5	..
8. Madras—Erode	..	13·8	55·2	31·0	..	..	0·0	50·0	50·0	..
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	..	76·9	23·1	..	..	..	25·0	75·0	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	..	8·3	61·7	25·0	5·0	..	0·0	28·6	50·0	21·4
11. Mysore—Mandya	..	11·8	88·2	..	..	..	0·0	100·0	..	..
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	..	18·6	76·8	4·7	..	..	0·0	33·3	66·7	..
13. Punjab—Batala	..	1·4	54·9	42·3	1·4	..	0·0	18·2	72·7	9·1
14. Punjab—Bhadson	..	..	69·2	30·8	..	..	..	33·3	66·7	..
15. Punjab—Sonepat	..	..	66·7	33·3	..	..	..	25·0	75·0	..
16. U.P.—Bhathat	..	3·2	71·0	25·8	..	..	0·0	55·6	44·4	..
17. W. Bengal—Mohd. Bazar	..	28·0	68·0	4·0	..	..	0·0	50·0	50·0	..
ALL	0·4	11·4	63·1	24·5	0·6	..	1·4	41·7	54·2	2·8

TABLE 2 (*contd.*)

State—Project	B					C				
	Nil	1—4	5—14	15—24	25 and above	Nil	1—4	5—14	15—24	25 and above
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Andhra—Kakinada	..	0·0	100·0	0·0	..	..	28·6	71·4	0·0	..
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	9·1	22·7	63·6	4·6	..	..	22·2	77·8	0·0	..
3. Assam—Cachar	..	8·1	91·9	..	..	6·7	40·0	53·3	..	..
4. Bihar—Pusa	..	..	69·0	31·0	..	..	..	20·0	80·0	..
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	..	..	46·7	53·3	..	..	..	40·0	60·0	..
6. Bombay—Manavadar	..	0·0	50·0	50·0	..	..	9·1	63·6	27·3	..
7. Bombay—Morsi	..	..	42·9	57·1	..	..	..	89·2	10·8	..
8. Madras—Erode	..	20·0	80·0	0·0	..	..	18·2	36·4	45·5	..
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	..	85·7	14·3	..	..	..	71·4	28·6	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	..	8·6	68·6	22·9	0·0	..	18·2	81·8	0·0	0·0
11. Mysore—Mandya	..	9·1	90·9	..	..	..	33·3	66·7	..	..
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	..	21·4	78·6	0·0	..	..	19·2	80·8	0·0	..
13. Punjab—Batala	..	1·9	57·4	40·7	0·0	..	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0
14. Punjab—Bhadson	..	..	71·4	28·6	..	..	..	100·0	0·0	..
15. Punjab—Sonepat	..	..	84·6	15·4	..	..	..	75·0	25·0	..
16. U.P.—Bhathat	..	0·0	73·3	26·7	..	..	14·3	85·7	0·0	..
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	..	21·4	78·6	0·0	..	..	44·4	55·6	0·0	..
ALL	0·6	12·4	68·4	18·7	0·0	0·5	17·0	69·1	13·4	0·0

TABLE 3

Distribution of reporting villages by number of items of constructional and irrigational programmes

State—Project	Upto 4				5—9				10—15			
	Project	A	B	C	Project	A	B	C	Project	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra—Kakinada	100	100·0	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	96·7	92·3	100·0	100·0	3·3	7·7	0·0	0·0	..	..	..	..
3. Assam—Cachar	94·3	90·9	93·8	100·0	5·7	9·1	6·2	0·0	..	..	..	..
4. Bihar—Pusa	53·2	7·7	72·4	60·0	46·8	92·3	27·6	40·0	..	..	..	..
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	78·7	45·5	100·0	80·0	22·0	54·6	0·0	20·0	..	..	..	..
6. Bombay—Manavadar	42·9	33·3	25·0	54·6	57·1	66·7	75·0	45·5	..	..	..	..
7. Bombay—Morsi	88·5	76·9	57·1	100·0	11·5	23·1	42·9	0·0	..	..	..	..
8. Madras—Erode	75·9	62·5	30·0	81·8	24·1	37·5	20·0	18·2	..	..	..	..
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	66·7	28·6	75·8	90·0	31·6	64·3	24·2	10·0	1·8	7·1	0·0	0·0
11. Mysore—Mandya	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Punjab—Batala	55·2	27·3	57·7	100·0	44·8	72·7	42·3	0·0	..	..	..	..
14. Punjab—Bhadson	85·7	66·7	88·2	100·0	14·3	33·3	11·8	0·0	..	..	..	..
15. Punjab—Sonepat	72·5	50·0	80·0	100·0	27·5	60·0	20·0	0·0	..	..	..	..
16. U.P.—Bhathat	59·3	44·4	64·3	75·0	37·0	44·4	35·7	25·0	3·7	11·1	0·0	0·0
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	77·3	57·8	80·4	90·1	22·4	40·8	19·6	9·9	0·3	1·4	0·0	0·0

'..' Stands for programme not reported : A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

TABLE 4

Percentage of villages reporting different programmes to total number of villages

State—Project	Constructional Programmes				Irrigation Programmes				Constructional and Irrigation Programme			
	Project	A	B	C	Project	A	B	C	Project	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra—Kakinada	78·4	87·5	86·4	42·9	2·7	12·5	0·0	0·0	89·1	100·0	86·4	42·9
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	49·1	100·0	36·4	27·8	11·3	7·7	4·6	2·2	56·6	100·0	40·9	44·4
3. Assam—Cachar	84·1	100·0	86·5	66·7	..	..	..	..	84·1	100·0	86·5	56·7
4. Bihar—Pusa	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	31·9	53·9	20·7	40·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	97·7	90·9	100·0	100·0	68·3	72·7	66·7	66·7	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	95·2	100·0	100·0	90·9	85·7	100·0	100·0	72·7	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
7. Bombay—Morsi	84·2	100·0	100·0	75·7	73·7	92·3	71·4	67·6	91·2	100·0	100·0	86·5
8. Madras—Erode	93·1	100·0	90·0	90·9	41·4	50·0	30·0	45·5	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	30·8	75·0	25·0	28·6	5·1	25·0	3·6	0·0	30·8	75·0	25·0	28·6
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	83·3	100·0	80·0	72·7	93·3	100·0	94·3	81·8	95·0	100·0	94·3	90·9
11. Mysore—Mandya	76·5	100·0	81·8	33·3	29·4	66·7	18·2	33·3	82·4	100·0	90·9	33·3
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	72·1	100·0	64·3	73·1	2·3	0·0	7·1	0·0	74·4	100·0	71·4	73·1
13. Punjab—Batala	93·0	100·0	94·4	66·7	45·1	72·7	42·6	16·7	94·4	100·0	96·3	66·7
14. Punjab—Bhadson	42·3	100·0	38·1	0·0	76·9	100·0	76·2	50·0	80·8	100·0	81·0	50·0
15. Punjab—Sonepat	92·9	100·0	96·2	50·0	33·3	33·3	30·8	50·0	95·2	100·0	96·2	75·0
16. U.P.—Bhathat	80·6	100·0	86·7	42·9	58·1	77·8	60·0	28·6	87·1	100·0	93·3	57·1
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	60·0	50·0	71·4	44·4	8·0	50·0	7·1	0·0	60·0	50·0	71·4	44·4
ALL	78·6	97·2	77·8	66·5	38·8	54·9	33·8	36·1	84·2	98·6	83·9	73·7

TABLE 4 (*contd.*)

State—Project	Agricultural Programmes: Land reclamation: Project	A	B	C	Conservation: Project	A	B	C
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Andhra—Kakinada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Andhra-Nizamsagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Assam—Cachar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Bihar—Pusa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	80·5	72·7	80·0	86·7	73·2	63·6	73·3	80·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	..	..	..	..	19·1	0·0	0·0	36·4
7. Bombay—Morsi	73·7	69·2	85·7	73·0	..	..	..	..
8. Madras—Erode	24·1	12·5	10·0	45·5	..	..	..	..
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	5·0	7·1	2·9	9·1	81·7	100·0	80·0	63·6
11. Mysore.—Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	2·3	0·0	7·1	0·0	..	..	..	..
13. Punjab—Batala	62·0	90·9	61·1	16·7	..	..	..	..
14. Punjab—Bhadson	84·6	100·0	85·7	50·0	..	..	..	..
15. Punjab—Sonepat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. U.P.—Bhathat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	40·0	100·0	35·7	33·3	..	..	..	..
ALL:	23·1	23·6	21·2	26·3	11·8	14·6	10·7	11·9

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

.. Stands for programme not reported.

TABLE 4 (*contd.*)

State—Project	Agricultural Programmes							
	Consolidation of holdings				*Agricultural improvement practices			
	Project	A	B	C	Project	A	B	C
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1. Andhra-Kakinada	..	..	..	..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	..	..	..	..	96·2	100·0	90·9	100·0
3. Assam—Cachar	..	..	..	..	90·5	100·0	94·6	73·3
4. Bihar—Pusa	..	..	..	..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
5. Bombay-Kolhapur	7·3	18·2	0·0	6·7	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	..	..	..	..	95·2	100·0	100·0	90·9
7. Bombay—Morsi	..	..	..	..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
8. Madras—Erode	6·9	25·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	..	..	..	..	51·3	75·0	53·6	28·4
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	..	..	..	..	90·0	100·0	97·1	54·6
11. Mysore—Mandya	..	..	..	..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	..	..	..	..	93·0	100·0	100·0	88·5
13. Punjab—Batala	97·2	100·0	96·3	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
14. Punjab—Bhadson	80·8	100·0	81·0	50·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
15. Punjab—Sonepat	78·6	66·7	88·5	50·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
16. U. P.—Bhathat	..	..	..	..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	..	..	..	..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
ALL :	18·2	18·1	25·3	25·2	94·7	99·3	95·1	90·7

** Includes use of improved seeds, manures/fertilisere, pasticides, improved implements and improved methods of Cultivation.

TABLE 4 (*contd.*)

State—Project	Institutional and other Programmes							
	** Cooperatives				Adult literacy centres.			
	Project	A	B	C	Project	A	B	C
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1. Andhra—Kakinada	94·6	87·5	95·5	100·0	43·2	73·0	45·5	0·0
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	77·4	100·0	63·6	77·8	22·6	53·9	13·6	11·1
3. Assam—Cachar	20·6	36·4	16·2	20·0	7·9	0·0	10·8	6·7
4. Bihar—Pusa	91·5	100·0	86·2	100·0	80·9	100·0	72·4	80·0
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	95·1	100·0	100·0	93·3	58·5	0·0	60·0	100·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	61·9	83·3	100·0	36·4	93·2	83·2	100·0	100·0
7. Bombay—Morsi	63·2	100·0	57·1	51·4	21·1	15·4	57·1	16·2
8. Madras—Erode	48·3	75·0	30·0	45·5	27·6	37·5	10·0	36·4
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	20·5	50·0	21·4	28·6	..	..	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	25·0	64·3	17·1	0·0	58·3	71·4	65·7	18·2
11. Mysore—Mandya	11·7	66·7	0·0	0·0	41·2	66·7	36·4	33·3
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	16·3	66·7	14·3	11·5	65·1	66·7	64·3	63·4
13. Punjab—Batala	64·8	90·9	63·0	33·3	29·6	63·6	25·9	0·0
14. Punjab—Bhadson	50·0	33·3	47·6	100·0	..	..	..	..
15. Punjab—Sonepat	52·4	91·7	34·6	50·0	26·1	66·7	7·7	25·0
16. U. P.—Bhathat	96·8	88·9	100·0	100·0	74·2	88·4	13·3	57·1
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	24·0	0·0	35·7	11·1	44·0	100·0	42·9	33·3
ALL	54·6	80·6	49·2	46·4	38·6	32·1	34·3	36·6

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

'—' Stands for programme not reported.
**Figures indicate percentage of villages having cooperatives on date of enquiry irrespective of when started.

Table 4 (*contd.*)

State—Project	Institutional and other Programmes							
	Primary schools (started/improved)				***Cottage industries			
	Project	A	B	C	Project	A	B	C
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
1. Andhra-Kakinada	78.4	73.0	86.4	57.1	54.1	62.5	59.1	28.6
2. Andhra-Nizamsagar	60.4	69.2	54.5	61.1	3.8	15.4	0.0	0.0
3. Assam-Cachar	66.7	100.0	62.2	33.3	9.5	27.3	8.1	0.0
4. Bihar-Pusa	31.9	53.9	20.7	0.0	4.3	15.4	0.0	0.0
5. Bombay-Kolhapur	12.2	0.0	0.0	33.3	56.1	90.9	33.3	53.3
6. Bombay-Manavadar	39.0	66.7	50.0	18.2	66.7	83.3	50.0	63.6
7. Bombay-Morsi	24.6	0.0	42.9	29.7	10.5	30.8	0.0	5.4
8. Madras-Erode	41.4	37.5	40.0	45.5	17.2	37.5	10.0	9.1
9. Madhya Pradesh-Ashta	41.0	0.0	46.4	42.9	2.6	25.0	0.0	0.0
10. Madhya-Pradesh-Rajpur	61.7	85.7	54.3	54.3	58.3	78.6	31.4	9.1
11. Mysore—Mandya	5.9	0.0	9.1	0.0	29.4	66.7	18.2	33.3
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	53.5	100.0	35.1	51.7	9.3	66.7	14.3	0.0
13. Punjab—Batala	39.4	54.5	30.1	16.7	9.9	18.2	9.2	0.0
14. Punjab—Bhadson	53.9	100.0	41.6	50.0	—	—	—	—
15. Punjab — Sonepat	26.2	16.7	23.1	73.0	—	—	—	—
16. U.P.—Bhathat	9.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	32.0	0.0	35.1	33.3	20.0	50.0	41.4	11.1
ALL:	42.5	47.9	40.9	41.2	17.5	36.8	12.9	11.9

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

'—' Stands for programme not reported.
***Includes grant of loan to artisans, grant of aid to artisans and production-cum-training Centres.

TABLE 5

Percentage of villages receiving financial benefits to total No. of villages under the cottage industries programmes

State—Project	Credit only				Grant only				Credit and Grant both			
	Project	A	B	C	Project	A	B	C	Project	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra—Kakinada	54·1	62·5	59·1	28·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	3·8	15·4	0·0	0·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Assam—Cachar	3·2	9·1	2·7	0·0	4·8	9·1	5·4	0·0	1·6	9·1	0·0	0·0
4. Bihar—Pusa	4·3	15·4	0·0	0·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	48·8	72·7	26·7	53·3	2·4	0·0	6·7	0·0	4·9	18·2	0·0	0·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	66·7	83·3	50·0	63·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Bombay—Morsi	8·8	23·1	0·0	5·4	1·8	7·7	0·0	0·0	..	..	..	..
8. Madras—Erode	13·8	25·0	10·0	9·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	2·6	25·0	0·0	0·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	26·7	42·9	25·7	9·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Mysore—Mandya	29·4	66·7	18·2	33·3	..	..	..	..	10·0	35·7	2·9	0·0
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	9·3	66·7	14·3	0·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Punjab—Batala	9·9	18·2	9·3	0·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Punjab—Bhadson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Punjab—Sonepat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. U.P.—Bhathat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	20·0	50·0	21·4	11·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All	15·2	29·2	11·5	11·9	0·7	1·4	0·8	0·0	1·3	5·6	0·3	0·0

(..) stands for programme not reported.
A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

TABLE 6

Average financial benefit given per reporting village under the cottage industries programmes

State—Project	Type of benefits							
	Credit				Grant			
	Project	A	B	C	Project	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra—Kakinada	889·0	1118·4	751·6	901·9	..	..	..	..
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	2784·5	2784·5	0·0	0·0	..	..	..	..
3. Assam—Cachar	1286·3	1949·3	667·1	0·0	48·0	34·6	60·5	0·0
4. Bihar—Pusa	1202·2	1202·2	0·0	0·0	..	..	..	..
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	2382·3	2354·6	3246·2	2004·6	60·4	115·0	14·3	0·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	1272·7	1223·4	3081·1	922·3	..	..	..	..
7. Bombay—Morsi	727·5	484·1	0·0	980·3	100·6	197·4	..	..
8. Madras—Erode	310·0	74·9	655·9	188·1	..	..	..	..
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	2457·6	2457·6	0·0	0·0	..	..	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	1035·8	1307·5	583·7	260·0	129·5	175·1	53·4	0·0
11. Mysore—Mandya	1407·4	1304·2	2249·8	599·7	..	..	..	..
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	744·0	1017·1	299·4	0·0	..	..	..	..
13. Punjab—Batala	1548·7	2009·9	1453·2	0·0	..	..	..	..
14. Punjab—Bhadson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Punjab—Sonepat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. U.P.—Bhathat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	397·3	374·9	349·1	619·5	..	..	..	..
All	1212·5	1363·7	1093·3	1091·9	38·0	75·1	13·5	0·0

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

TABLE 7

Extent of coverage and monetary contributions by Panchayats

State—Project	Extent of coverage					Monetary contributions per		
	a			*b*				
	all	upto 1952	after 1952	upto 1952	after 1952	village	1000 persons of villages	village covered by Panchayat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra—Kakinada	78·4	75·7	5·4	93·3	6·7	616·0	214·2	1096·2
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	30·2	11·3	18·9	37·5	62·5	11·7	19·4	116·0
3. Bihar—Pusa	91·5	34·0	57·5	34·2	65·8	246·0	275·9	286·4
4. Bombay—Kolhapur	90·2	31·7	58·5	35·1	64·9	718·9	501·6	803·7
5. Bombay—Manavadar	100·0	81·0	19·1	81·0	19·1	82·7	87·7	82·7
6. Bombay—Morsi	63·2	40·4	22·8	63·9	36·1	101·7	112·1	192·8
7. Madras—Erode	51·7	43·3	6·7	86·7	13·3	2087·0	952·4	6492·6
8. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	97·4	..	97·4	0·0	100·0	43·1	137·9	43·3
9. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	98·3	98·3	..	100·0	0·0	46·4	98·9	46·
10. Mysore—Mandya	100·0	100·0	..	100·0	0·0	114·6	155·4	114·6
11. Punjab—Batala	100·0	5·6	94·4	5·6	94·4	650·8	1212·3	650·7
12. Punjab—Bhadson	100·0	..	100·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
13. Punjab—Sonepat	95·2	..	95·2	0·0	100·0	213·4	168·8	211·2
14. U. P.—Bhathat	100·0	100·0	..	100·0	0·0	275·6	352·4	275·5
ALL	83·9	39·6	44·3	47·2	52·8	366·3	388·0	474·0

(..) stands for programme not reported; *a* = % of villages with panchayat constituted in a specified period to total number of villages
b = % of villages with panchayat constituted in a specified period to the total number of villages with panchayats.

TABLE 8

Number of primary schools started and improved per 1000 population.

State—Project	Project		A		B		C	
	Newly started	Improved	Newly started	Improved	Newly started	Improved	Newly started	Improved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra—Kakinada	0·04	0·24	0·02	0·20	0·00	0·31	0·15	0·10
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	0·29	0·23	0·07	0·39	0·44	0·06	0·50	0·22
3. Assam—Cachar	0·03	0·98	0·73	1·50	0·19	0·71	0·00	2·29
4. Bihar—Pusa	0·06	0·13	0·13	0·10	0·03	0·10	0·00	0·37
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	0·08	0·06	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·31	0·25
6. Bombay—Manavadar	0·07	0·26	0·12	0·16	0·00	0·49*	0·13	0·00
7. Bombay—Morsi	0·15	0·11	0·00	0·00	0·56	0·21	0·33	0·29
8. Madras—Erode	0·17	0·02	0·06	0·00	0·38	0·00	0·12	0·06
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	1·22	..	0·00	..	1·85	..	1·18	..
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	0·83	0·18	0·61	0·28	1·04	0·14	0·90	0·00
11. Mysore—Mandya	0·04	..	0·00	..	0·07	..	0·00	..
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	0·96	0·39	0·00	1·16	0·70	0·27	1·37	0·26
13. Punjab—Batala	0·40	0·14	0·49	0·06	0·34	0·16	0·84	0·00
14. Punjab—Bhadson	0·99	..	1·72	..	0·89	..	1·11	..
15. Punjab—Sonepat	0·24	..	0·05	..	0·50	..	0·08	..
16. U. P. —Bhathat	0·03	0·01	0·08	0·03	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
17. Bengal—Md. Bazar	0·58	0·22	0·00	0·00	0·74	0·30	0·49	0·13
ALL	0·25	0·18	0·13	0·16	0·32	0·19	0·31	0·25

* Estimates are based on data for only 44·4 % of the selected sample. The remaining could not be canvassed.'

' . . ' Stands for ' no activity reported.

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages

TABLE 9

Level of activity in different programmes

State—Project	*Area benefited from Irrigation per village (Acres)	Per 1000 persons: Co-operatives actively working (No.)	Primary schools (Newly started) (No.)	School Buildings (No.)	Irrigation Wells (No.)	Maternity centres (No.)	Kutcha Roads (furlongs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra—Kakinada	4·60	0·41	0·04	0·21	..	0·02	0·03
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	0·08	1·12	0·29	0·12	..	0·02	0·56
3. Assam—Cachar	..	0·12	0·03	1·39	..	..	6·10
4. Bihar—Pusa	2·90	0·90	0·06	0·22	0·40	0·04	10·49
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	6·26	0·92	0·08	0·14	0·29	0·02	6·31
6. Bombay—Manavadar	32·80	0·42	0·07	0·57	10·28	0·03	4·01
7. Bombay—Morsi	4·62	0·73	0·15	0·41	2·26	0·01	0·12
8. Madras—Erode	6·33	0·28	0·17	0·07	..	0·06	2·06
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	1·24	0·29	1·22	0·10	..	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	19·58	0·36	0·83	0·54	19·93	..	3·73
11. Mysore—Mandya	1·18	0·18	0·04	0·12	0·42	..	2·37
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	..	0·31	0·96	0·75	..	..	6·58
13. Punjab—Batala	17·83	1·02	0·40	0·16	0·85	..	23·54
14. Punjab—Bhadson	28·45	1·35	0·99	0·29	6·30	..	0·74
15. Punjab—Sonepat	6·73	0·50	0·24	0·16	0·58	..	1·83
16. U.P.—Bhathat	27·18	2·03	0·03	0·02	4·17	..	4·16
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	1·44	0·56	0·58	0·13	..	..	..
ALL	8·84	0·62	0·25	0·29	1·96	0·20	4·12

TABLE 9 (*contd.*)

State—Punjab	Pucca Roads (furlongs)	Drinking water wells (No.)	Culverts (No.)	Drains (Yds.)	Institutions actively working: Youth Club (No.)	Women's Organisation (No.)	Community Centres (No.)
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Andhra—Kakinada	0·21	0·00	0·08	..	0·00	0·01	..
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	..	0·31	0·79	0·51	0·11	..	..
3. Assam—Cachar	0·25	0·21	1·26	..	0·11	0·01	0·24
4. Bihar—Pusa	..	9·07	3·49	1·39	0·37	0·03	0·34
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	0·03	0·29	0·65	53·81	0·50	0·15	..
6. Bombay—Manavadar	1·41	0·79	0·62	..	0·32	0·32	..
7. Bombay—Morsi	0·86	1·06	..	23·08	0·06	0·01	..
8. Madras—Erode	2·36	0·66	0·37	50·54	0·08	0·02	0·14
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	..	0·92	0·02	..	0·01	0·01	0·34
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	5·27	2·02	0·44	94·75	0·57	0·11	0·47
11. Mysore—Mandya	1·84	0·29	0·04	20·62	0·13	..	..
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	..	0·46	2·76	..	0·29	..	0·33
13. Punjab—Batala	0·84	1·40	1·58	314·57	0·29	0·04	0·18
14. Punjab—Bhadson	..	0·69	0·08	548·07	0·27	0·10	0·05
15. Punjab—Sonepat	1·09	0·72	0·32	160·06	0·18	..	0·33
16. U. P.—Bhathat	..	2·08	0·80	3·24	0·02	0·04	0·29
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	0·59	2·39	..	..	0·41	..	0·08
ALL	0·92	1·24	0·73	60·17	0·18	0·04	0·14

'..' stands for 'no activity reported'.

* From the works (minor) completed by the project.

TABLE 10

Classification of centres by *level of activity groups*

State—Project	Level of activity groups.											
	I (Maximum)		II		III		IV		V		VI (Minimum)	
	X	*Y*	*X*	*Y*	*X*	*Y*	*X*	*Y*	*X*	*Y*	*X*	*Y*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra—Kakinada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	b,c,f,g, h, i, k.		.
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	..	..	..	..	1	g	1	k	5	a, c, d, h, i.	2	f
3. Assam—Cachar	1	c	..	..	2	a, k.	1	1	2	b,d.	1	g
4. Bihar—Pusa	2	d, i.	1	a	1	h	1	g	5	c,e,f,j,k.	..	..
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	..	..	..	..	1	a	2	g, j.	6	c,d,f,h,i,k.	2	b,e.
6. Bombay—Manavadar	1	f	..	..	1	e	4	a,b,c,h.	5	d,g,i,k.	..	..
7. Bombay—Morsi	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	c,d,g.	5	a,e,f,j,kl	1	h
8. Madras—Erode	1	h	..	..	..	..	3	a,b,j.	6	c,d,f,g,i,k.	..	..
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	d	3	c,f,g.	1	1
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	2	b, c.	2	a, d.	2	f,k.	2	c,j.	2	g,i.	..	..
11. Mysore—Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	a,b.	7	c,d,e,f,g,i,j, j.	1	k
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	1	k	1	i	2	a,c.	..	..	2	d,g.	..	..
13. Punjab—Batala	1	a	1	j	2	d,f.	3	g,i,k.	3	b,c,e.	..	..
14. Punjab—Bhadson	1	j	1	f	2	g,k.	1	e	4	a,c,d,i.	..	..
15. Punjab—Sonepat	..	..	..	..	1	j	..	..	9	a,b,c,d,e,f,g. i,k.	..	..
16. U.P.—Bhathat	1	g	2	d, f.	..	..	1	a	3	e, i,j.	2	c,k
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	..	..	1	d	1	k	..	..	5	a,b,c,f,g.	..	..

X — The number of items for which the centre falls in the particular group;
Y —The actual items for which the centre falls in this group;

a—Kutcha Roads; b—Pucca Roads; c—School Buildings; d—Drinking Water Wells; e—Irrigation Wells; f—Area irrigated from irrigation; g—Cooperatives; h—Maternity Centres; i—Culverts; j—Drains; k—Primary Schools.

TABLE II

Average monetary expenditure incurred by the project on constructional (other than irrigation) programmes.

State—Project	Project			
	Per village	per 1000 persons	per reporting village	per village
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra—Kakinada	1522·5	529·3	1675·0	1530·1
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	1150·8	1615·7	3959·1	4367·9
3. Assam—Cachar	1590·6	2568·0	3483·0	3096·8
4. Bihar—Pusa	3539·7	3969·7	3538·8	9357·7
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	2833·3	1977·1	4001·0	4652·5
6. Bombay—Manavadar	10224·0	10956·9	10876·8	18860·5
7. Bombay—Morsi	3220·9	3553·5	4463·0	5850·0
8. Madras—Erode	7119·5	3248·9	7821·7	20287·2
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	363·8	1163·1	1517·0	1073·5
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	5115·2	10904·8	7257·4	13533·2
11. Mysore—Mandhya	753·6	1022·4	2020·2	278·1
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	603·6	2887·5	1566·7	4218·0
13. Punjab—Batala	1973·5	3685·7	2770·0	7470·1
14. Punjab—Bhadson	1055·7	2787·1	2868·5	4715·8
15. Punjab—Sonepat	7092·1	5610·8	7821.4	16512·3
16. U. P.—Bhathat	594·7	760·3	1051·3	1700·2
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	1569·8	5718·0	3329·3	3359·5
ALL	2867·2	3360·4	4620·2	7627.1

TABLE 11 (*contd.*)

State—Project	A			B			C	
	Per 1000 persons	Per reporting village.	Per village	Per 1000 persons.	Per reporting village.	Per village	Per 1000 persons.	Per reporting village.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra—Kakinada	483·9	1289·1	1516·0	554·4	1823·3	1527·6	582·2	3824·9
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	2175·3	4462·6	850·1	1218·7	3442·5	459·1	1256·3	3544·4
3. Assam—Cachar	4797·1	3514·5	1787·6	2525·1	3865·3	33·5	82·7	262·6
4. Bihar—Pusa	4937·5	9356·0	2204·9	3285·4	2204·2	3119·7	4059·9	3119·7
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	2085·0	6207·3	3699·9	2632·6	4820·6	818·7	856·0	1314·8
6. Bombay—Manavadar	10508·2	24191·4	14369·6	11162·5	14369·6	5405·2	11050·8	5722·2
7. Bombay—Morsi	2596·5	5849·2	8043·2	10371·4	8043·2	1755·6	3912·5	2962·2
8. Madras—Erode	3835·8	28739·1	3096·8	2430·2	3188·9	6552·6	3243·7	7114·8
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	888·2	1887·8	329·9	1363·6	1773·1	199·3	881·2	608·2
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	14377·9	13533·2	3404·7	10866·6	5282·4	682·7	1610·8	1240·3
11. Mysore—Mandhya	147·2	575·0	957·4	1788·7	2356·7	0·0	0·0	0·0
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	4900·8	4218·0	302·9	2045·2	1449·2	517·7	2850·6	1247·1
13. Punjab—Batala	7656·8	7470·1	1239·6	2543·0	1747·9	57·5	199·4	200·0
14. Punjab—Bhadson	8112·3	4715·8	749·1	2092·4	2348·3	0·0	0·0	0·0
15. Punjab—Sonepat	7128·1	16509·4	4453·1	6046·9	4793·9	15·1	3·5	299·6
16. U.P.—Bhathat	1113·7	2056·2	493·1	747·8	764·1	124·9	224·9	440·7
17. W.Bengal—Md. Bazar	3926·7	5519·6	1926·4	7349·0	3663·8	581·9	2620·5	1714·5
ALL	4000·0	8152·2	2171·6	3201·6	3553·3	1506·5	2547·4	3261·3

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

TABLE 12

Extent of non-use and poor maintenance reported in constructional (other than irrigation) programmes

State—Project	Kutcha Road		Pucca Road		School Building	
	a	b	a	b	a	b
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra—Kakinada	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	2·8
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	0·0	0·0	..	..	22·9	0·0
3. Assam—Cachar	0·9	0·6	0·0	0·0	0·0	8·9
4. Bihar—Pusa	1·1	2·8	..	..	0·0	0·0
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	0·0	27·9	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	18·8	72·7	0·0	98·6	7·8	0·0
7. Bombay—Morsi	23·1	0·0	55·3	0·0	4·5	11·7
8. Madras—Erode	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	..	..	..	..	0·0	0·0
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	0·0	3·9	00·0	0·0	0·0	14·9
11. Mysore—Mandya	0·0	0·0	0.0	0·0	38·4	32·2
12. Orissa—hadrak	0·0	0·9	..	..	0·0	0·0
13. Punjab—Batala	17·5	9·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
14. Punjab—Bhadson	0·0	0·0	..	..	0·0	0·0
15. Punjab—Sonepat	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	19·4	0·0
16. U.P.—athar	3·2	1·6	..	..	0·0	0·0
17. West—Bengal—Md. Bazar	..	..	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
ALL	7·4	10·1	3·5	6·7	2·9	5·8

TABLE 12—(*contd.*)

	Drains		Culverts		Pavement of streets		Drinking water wells	
	a	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Andhra—Kakinada	..	..	0·0	0·0	..	..	0·0	0·0
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	..	..	0·5	0·0
3. Assam—Cachar	..	..	0ao	0·0	..	..	0·0	9·5
4. Bihar—Pusa	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	..	..	0·0	0·1
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	..	..	0·0	0·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	..	..	27·5	5·8	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
7. Bombay—Morsi	7·6	0·0	..	..	0·0	0·0	4·5	9·0
8. Madras—Erode	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	..	..	0·0	0·0
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	..	..	0·0	0·0	..	..	0·0	0·0
10. Madhya pradesh—Rajpur	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
11 Mysore—Mandya	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	17·5	0·0	68·4
12 Orissa—Bhadrak	..	..	2·5	9·5	..	..	15·6	0·0
13 Punjab—Batala	6·0	10·3	5·2	1·3	0·0	4·9	3·5	0·0
14 Punjab—Bhadson	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
15 Punjab—Sonepat	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	1·8
16 U.P.—Bhathat	0·0	0·0	11·1	34·2	0·0	0·0	2.3	11·2
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·3	24·7
ALL	2·0	5·5	2·2	2·2	0·0	1·5	1·0	2·3

a = % of units in non-use to total instituted;
b = % of units poorly maintained to total units instituted.
'—' stands for activity not reported.

TABLE 13

Average monetary expenditure on minor irrigation programmes

State—Project	Project			A			B			C		
	Per village	Per 1000 persons	Per reporting village	Per village	Per 1000 persons	Per reporting village	Per village	Per 1000 persons	Per reporting village	Per village	Per 1000 persons	Per reporting village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra—Kakinada .	11053·1	3842·69	1189519·2	30476·8	9637·92	1189519·2	0·0	0·00	0·0	0·0	0·00	0·0
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	64·8	91·01	1487·4	86·1	42·90	2219·1	19·2	27·50	640·2	88·2	241·37	1645·2
3. Assam—Cachar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Bihar—Pusa	217·2	243·59	808·5	500·8	264·26	1122·6	65·0	96·82	420·4	654·3	851·54	1012·5
5. Bombay—Kolhapur .	4225·8	2948·84	7101·0	4070·8	1824·25	6029·3	6678·0	4751·66	10763·8	1873·5	1958·79	3608·3
6. Bombay—Manavadar .	10514·8	11268·51	10513·8	27864·7	15524.89	27864·7	10788·3	*8380·50	*10788·3	5823·2	11905·29	5823·2
7. Bombay—Morsi .	2224·7	2454·48	3129·2	5752·2	2553·15	5752·2	2093.5	2699·51	2632·6	1002·0	2232·99	1669·9
8. Madras—Erode	2179·5	994·62	6033·8	3303·4	624·60	4625·7	1933·5	1517·29	5127·7	2005·3	992·65	10775·5
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta .	569·1	1819·49	16283·3	194·6	161·03	2004·6	739·1	3054·71	20122·3	0·0	0·00	0·0
10. Madhya Pradesh-Rajpur .	8259·2	17607·39	8751·2	12562·8	13346·99	12562·8	8204·3	26185·11	8404·6	3206·6	7565·74	4190·4
11. Mysore—Mandya .	279·0	378·44	1582·4	1798·7	952·21	2242·9	18·6	34.66	400·0	28·4	49·19	125·0

TABLE 13—(*contd.*)

State—Project	Project			A			B			C		
	Per village	Per 1000 persons	Per reporting village	Per village	Per 1000 persons	Per reporting village	Per village	Per 1000 persons	Per reporting village	Per village	Per 1000 persons	Per reporting village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	1295·2	6195·69	28995·5	0·0	0·00	0·0	3708·2	19302·64	28995·5	0·0	0·00	0·0
13. Punjab—Batala .	1604·5	2988·99	3764·7	4576·7	4691·03	5439·9	1210·9	2484·16	3275·6	502·9	1743·92	1749·2
14. Punjab-Bhadson	2767·5	7306·46	4478·9	6223·4	10705·74	6223·4	2440·2	6815·87	4155·8	3571·3	7130·12	7982·9
15. Punjab—Sonepat .	214·4	169·63	719·7	264·9	114·35	641·0	185·2	251·41	703·2	422·4	99·20	1694·5
16. U.P.—Bhathat	1132·6	1448·07	2736·3	2904·3	1902·51	4194·7	886·1	1343·93	1861·7	517·8	932·04	3435·3
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	26·5	96·42	1075·3	0·0	0·00	0·0	40·8	155·75	1075·3	0·0	0·00	0·0
All .	2621·0	3071·82	7616·4	7484·6	3925·24	14266·7	1995·1	2941·39	6281·9	1071·7	1812·13	3660·0

'. .' stands for no activity reported.

* Estimates are based on data for 44·4% of the sample, the remaining could not be canvassed.

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

TABLE 14

Area benefited per village by different sources (in acres)

State—Project	Items: All sources				Wells			
		A	B	C	Project	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra—Kakinada	4·6	12·7	0·0	0·0	..	..	..	..
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	0·1	0·3	0·0	0·1	..	..	..	..
3. Assam—Cachar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Bihar—Pusa	2·9	4·7	1·1	9·9	2·0	4·0	0·4	7·8
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	6·3	6·7	7·9	4·3	0·7	1·2	0·7	0·4
6. Bombay—Manavadar	32·8	78·5	*40·7	16·0	28·4	49·4	*39·7	16·0
7. Bombay—Morsi	4·6	9·4	4·8	2·9	2·8	5·2	1·2	2·2
8. Madras—Erode	6·3	9·4	6·6	4·7	..	..	..	..
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	1·2	9·7	0·7	0·0	..	..	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	19·6	34·8	16·9	10·1	14·6	21·0	13·7	10·0
11. Mysore—Mandya	1·2	6·4	0·1	1·6	1·0	5·4	0·0	1·6
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Punjab—Batala	17·8	60·0	12·1	3·5	5·0	15·6	3·4	3·5
14. Punjab—Bhadson	28·5	45·0	27·0	25·9	20·5	30·9	19·6	17·9
15. Punjab—Sonepat	6·7	17·0	3·4	5·7	6·3	15·5	3·4	3·2
16. U.P.—Bhathat	27·2	87·4	18·5	6·8	20·1	49·4	18·5	6·0
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	1·4	7·3	1·8	0·0	..	..	..	..
All	8·8	21·0	8·1	3·5	5·2	9·9	5·2	2·7

'..' indicates 'No programmes'

*Estimates are based on data for only 44·4% of the selected sample. The remaining could not be canvassed.

TABLE 14—(*contd.*)

State—Project	Tube-well Project	Tube-well A	Tube-well B	Tube-well C	Tank Project	Tank A	Tank B	Tank C
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Andhra—Kakinada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Assam—Cachar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Bihar—Pusa	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·0
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Bombay—Manavadar	..	..*	..	..	1·5	11·0	*0·0	0·0
7. Bombay—Morsi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Madras—Erode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	..	..	..	..	1·2	9·7	0·7	0·0
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Mysore—Mandya	..	..	..	..	0·1	0·0	0·1	0·0
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	..	..	..	..
13. Punjab—Batala	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	..	..	..	..
14. Punjab—Bhadson	3·8	0·0	4·2	0·0	..	..	..	..
15. Punjab—Sonepat	0·1	0·0	0·0	2·5	..	..	..	..
16. U.P.—Bhathat	4·1	22·3	0·0	0·4	..	..	..	..
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	..	..	..	..	0·3	7·3	0·0	0·0
All	0·3	0·8	0·3	0·0	0·2	0·8	0·1	0·0

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

TABLE 15

Extent of use and non-use of irrigational programmes

State—Project	Wells a	Wells b	Tube-wells a	Tube-wells b	Pumping set a	Pumping set b	Tank a	Tank b
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra—Kakinada	..	..	..	..	100·0	0·0	..	..
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	..	..	..	..	100·0	0·0	..	..
3. Assam—Cachar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Bihar—Pusa	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	100·0	0·0	100·0	0·0
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	100·0	0·0	..	..	100·0	0·0	..	..
6. Bombay—Manavadar	98·6	1·4	..	..	100·0	0·0	100·0	0·0
7. Bombay—Morsi	76·1	24·0	..	..	100·0	0·0	..	..
8. Madras—Erode	..	..	..	..	92·0	8·0	..	..
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	0·0
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	88·7	11·3	..	..	97·6	2·4	..	..
11. Mysore—Mandya	53·4	46·6	..	..	100·0	0·0	100·0	0·0
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	..	..	0·0	100·0	..	..	..	..
13. Punjab—Batala	97·7	2·3	0·0	100·0	85·5	14·5	..	..
14. Punjab—Bhadson	100·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	..	..
15. Punjab—Sonepat	100·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	..	..
16. U.P.—Bhathat	77·9	22·1	100·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	..	..
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	..	..	..	..	100·0	0·0	100·0	0·0
ALL	90·7	9·3	43·3	56·7	95·1	4·9	100·0	0·0

a = % of units in use to total instituted.
b = % of units in non-use to total instituted.
'..' Stands for activity not reported.

TABLE 16

Percentage of the villages reporting use and non-use of irrigation programmes (to total reporting villages)

State—Project	Pumping set			Wells			Tube well			Tank		
	All in use	All in non-use	Some in non use	All in use	All in non-use	Some in non-use	All in use	All in non-use	Some in non-use	All in use	All in non-use	Some in non-use
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra—Kakinada	100·0	0·0	0·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	100·0	0·0	0·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Assam—Cachar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Bihar—Pusa	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Bombay—Manavadar	100·0	0·0	0·0	88·2	0·0	11·8	..	..	..	100·0	0·0	0·0
7. Bombay—Morsi	100·0	0·0	0·0	42·1	21·1	36·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Madras—Erode	92·9	7·1	0·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	0·0	0·0
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	92·6	3·7	3·7	57·1	0·0	42·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Mysore—Mandya	100·0	0·0	0·0	75·0	25·0	0·0	..	..	..	100·0	0·0	0·0
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·0	100·0	0·0	..	..	..
13. Punjab—Batala	77·8	16·7	5·6	94·4	5·6	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	..	..	..
14. Punjab—Bhadson	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	..	..	..
15. Punjab—Sonepat	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	..	..	..
16. U.P.—Bhathat	100·0	0·0	0·0	70·6	0·0	29·4	100·0	0·0	0·0	..	..	..
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	100·0	0·0	0·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	0·0	0·0
ALL	97·7	1·6	0·8	73·4	4·8	21·7	66·7	53·3	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0

" .. " Stands for programme not reported.

TABLE 17

Coverage and level of activity in the Grama Sevak headquarters and the non-headquarters villages.

Serial No.	Programmes	Number of centres reporting the programme	Percentage of villages covered to total number of villages		Number of centres conforming to the overall pattern	Average number of units instituted per 1000 persons			Number of centres conforming to the overall pattern
			Grama Sevak headquarters	Non-headquarters		Units	Grama Sevak headquarters villages	Non-headquarters villages	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Improved agricultural practices	17	99·3	93·6	6	Data	not	collected	
2.	Demonstration Plots	16	77·8	51·6	15	Data	not	collected	
3.	Irrigation (area benefited)	16	54·9	34·6	14	Acres	*21·0	*6·5	14
4.	Irrigation Wells	10	39·6	25·8	6	Number	1·5	2·2	5
5.	Reclamation	8	23·6	23·0	4	Data	not	collected	
6.	Soil conservation	3	14·6	11·1	1	Data	not	collected	
7.	Consolidation of holdings	5	18·1	18·3	1	Data	not	collected	
8.	Cottage Industries	14	36·8	12·6	14	Data	not	collected	
9.	Production-*cum*-Training Centres	8	9·0	1·8	5	Data	not	collected	
10.	Kutcha Roads	15	42·4	35·5	6	Furlongs	3·7	4·4	8
11.	Pucca Roads	15	19·5	6·8	8	Do.	1·3	0·7	7
12.	Drinking Water Wells	17	62·5	39·8	11	Number	1·3	1·2	10
13.	School Buildings	17	43·1	23·7	13	Do.	0·3	0·3	9
14.	Culverts	15	36·1	17·9	9	Do.	0·8	0·7	11
15.	Drains	11	20·8	10·9	8	Yds.	69·5	54·9	4
16.	Youth Clubs	17	45·1	20·3	14	Number	0·2	0·2	8
17.	Women's Organisation	12	23·6	4·1	11	Do.	0·1	0·0	10
18.	Community Centres	11	38·9	12·6	11	Do.	0·2	0·1	9
19.	Maternity Centres	8	10·4	1·1	7	Do.	0·0	0·0	6
20.	Cooperative Societies	17	80·6	57·4	11	Do.	0·7	0·6	11
21.	Primary Schools	17	47·9	41·0	9	Do.	0·3	0·5	10

* Per village.

TABLE 18

Coverage and level of activity in the Non-Grama Sevak headquarters accessible and inaccessible villages.

Serial No.	Programmes	No. of centres reporting the programmes	Percentage of villages covered to total number of villages		No. of centres conforming to the overall pattern	Average number of units per 1000 persons			Number of centres conforming to the overall pattern
			Non-headquarters accessible	Non-headquarters inaccessible		Units	Non-headquarters accessible villages	Non-headquarters inaccessible villages	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Improved agricultural practices	17	95·1	90·7	5	Data	not	collected	
2.	Demonstration plots	16	55·5	44·3	10	Data	not	collected	
3.	Irrigation (area benefited)	16	33·8	36·1	4	Acres	*8·1	*3·5	10
4.	Irrigation wells	10	25·3	26·8	7	Number	2·3	2·0	4
5.	Reclamation	8	21·2	26·3	3	Data	not	collected	
6.	Soil conservation	3	10·7	11·9	2	Data	not	collected	
7.	Consolidation of holdings	5	25·3	5·2	2	Data	not	collected	
8.	Cottage Industries	14	12·9	11·9	7	Data	not	collected	
9.	Production-*cum*-training centre	8	2·2	1·0	3	Data	not	collected	
10.	Kutcha Road	15	39·6	27·8	10	Furlong	4·9	3·4	8
11.	Pucca Road	15	8·5	3·6	8	Do.	0·8	0·5	8
12.	Drinking water wells	17	42·6	34·5	11	Number	1.4	0·9	13
13.	School building	17	22.0	26·8	10	Do.	0·3	0·4	11
14.	Culverts	15	21·0	11·9	13	Do.	0·8	0·5	11
15.	Drains	11	15·4	2·6	10	Yards	77·8	5·6	10
16.	Youth club	17	23·1	15·0	14	Number	0·2	0·2	13
17.	Women's Organisation	12	5·2	2·1	9	Do.	0·04	0·01	7
18.	Community centres	11	14·3	9·3	7	Do.	0·1	0·1	3
19.	Maternity centres	8	1·1	0·5	4	Do.	0·1	0·1	3
20.	Cooperative society	17	48·6	45·9	7	Do.	0·6	0·7	7
21.	Primary school	17	40·7	41·2	8	Do.	0·5	0·6	7

* Per village.

Percentage of villages covered and percentage expressing unfulfilled felt needs for different programmes

State-Project	Roads				Culverts		Drains		Latrines		Pavement of streets		Drinking water wells		School buildings	
	Kutcha		Pucca													
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Andhra-Kakinada	8·1	46·0	13·5	..	10·8	8·1	..	18·9	..	40·5	..	..	13·5	46·0	54·4	..
2. Andhra-Nizamsagar	18·9	62·3	..	..	20·8	..	1·9	35·9	..	9·4	..	..	20·8	24·5	18·9	34·0
3. Assam-Cachar	36·5	49·2	6·4	..	7·9	..	..	1·6	..	..	..	..	12·7	71·4	66·7	11·1
4. Bihar-Pusa	68·1	..	..	14·9	87·2	8·5	10·6	6·4	..	..	..	..	100·0	19·2	31·9	6·4
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	90·2	9·8	4·9	22·0	31·7	2·4	29·3	17·1	..	7·3	..	2·4	31·7	..	19·5	22·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	23·8	14·3	9·5	61·9	42·9	9·5	..	4·8	..	9·5	4·8	..	81·0	19·1	28·6	28.6
7. Bombay—Morsi	3·5	35·1	15·8	..	..	3·5	5·3	..	..	..	3·5	8·8	54·4	17·5	45·6	36.8
8. Madras—Erode	34·5	24·1	34·6	..	24·1	10·3	13·8	13·8	..	20·6	..	..	48·3	20·7	24·1	17·3
9. Madhya Pradesh —Ashta	..	25·6	..	..	2·6	7·7	..	..	..	..	..	7·7	23·1	51·3	2·6	38.5
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	20·0	16·7	26·7	18·3	10·0	..	15·0	..	..	1·7	13·3	15·0	66·7	20·0	33·3	21·7
11. Mysore—Mandya	35·3	11·8	23·5	35·3	5·9	5·9	5·9	35·3	..	..	17·7	..	17·7	23·5	17·7	35·3
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	55·8	25·6	..	..	34·9	9·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	23·3	74·4	30·2	2.3
13. Punjab—Batala	87·3	4·2	5·6	5·6	29·6	35·2	47·9	22·5	..	..	53·5	1·4	62·0	8·5	9·9	5.6
14. Punjab—Bhadson	3·9	30·8	..	..	3·9	15·4	23·1	23·1	..	..	23·1	65·4	23·1	7·7	15·4	50·5
15. Punjab—Sonepat	21·4	16·7	21·4	..	9·5	61·9	28·6	..	..	2·4	76·2	2·4	52·4	..	21·4	21·4
16. U.P.—Bhathat	74·2	29·0	..	3·2	41·9	35·5	12·9	6·5	..	..	16·1	45·2	58·1	83·9	6·5	22·6
17 W. Bengal—Md. Bazar.	..	40·0	4·0	..	..	8·0	..	4·0	..	..	..	..	56·0	48·0	8·0	4·0
ALL	36·9	26·4	9·4	7·3	21·7	13·0	13·0	10·4	..	4·7	13·5	7·3	44·4	31·1	27·6	19·7

TABLE 19 (*contd.*)

State-Project	Raising of standard of schools		Canal		Irrigation wells		Tank		Tube-wells		Erection of bunds on river		Flood protection	
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Andhra—Kakinada . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar . .	..	3·8	..	5·7	..	..	..	17·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Assam—Cachar . .	..	..	..	..	..	3·2	..	..	..	..	..	1·6	..	57·1
4. Bihar—Pusa . . .	..	..	..	..	23·4	12·8	6·4	..	12·8	40·4	..	..	..	..
5. Bombay—Kolhapur . .	..	7·3	..	..	39·0	..	..	2·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Bombay—Manavadar . .	..	4·8	..	..	81·0	..	4·8	..	..	..	..	4·8	..	..
7. Bombay—Morsi . . .	..	..	..	..	66·7	12·3	..	12·3	..	3·6	..	10·5	..	..
8. Madras—Erode . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·1	15·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur .	..	1·7	..	..	83·3	6·7	..	3·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Mysore—Mandya . .	..	..	..	..	23·5	..	5·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Orissa—Bhadrak . . .	..	..	..	2·3	..	..	..	32·6	2·3	..	..	..	..	..
13. Punjab—Batala . . .	..	2·8	..	33·8	25·4	..	..	..	1·4	2·8	..	..	..	7·0
14. Punjab—Bhadson . .	..	3·9	..	19·2	65·4	..	..	..	7·7	..	..	..	..	..
15. Punjab—Sonepat . . .	..	..	..	21·4	31·0	..	..	..	2·4	..	..	..	..	4·8
16. U.P.—Bhathat . . .	..	..		..	54·8	6·5	..	..	12·9	..	..	..	..	..
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar .	..	4·0	..	..	..	..	4·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
ALL . .	..	1·6	..	6·0	29·5	3·0	1·1	5·7	2·1	3·3	..	1·1	..	6·1

a—Percentages of villages reporting the programme to total no. of villages.
b—Percentage of villages expressing unfulfilled felt needs to total no. of villages.

TABLE 19 (Contd.)

State—Project	Dispensary		Veterinary dispensary		Maternity centre		Pedigree bulls		Cooperative society		Financial assistance		Electricity		Others	
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1. Andhra—Kakinada	18·9	8·1	16·2	5·4	5·4	..	..	..	94·6	..	..	2·7	..	5·4	..	102·7
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	5·7	3·8	9·4	..	3·8	5·7	..	..	77·4	1·9	..	..	..	5·7	..	58·4
3. Assam-Cachar	1·6	11·1	..	4·8	..	1·6	..	..	20·6	9·5	..	9·5	..	..	..	65·1
4. Bihar—Pusa	6·4	..	4·3	4·3	6·4	2·1	..	19·2	91·5	..	..	2·2	..	4·3	..	127·6
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	9·8	12·2	..	..	4·9	..	..	..	95·1	..	..	..	..	12·2	..	122·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	19·1	..	4·9	..	14·3	..	..	..	61·9	4·8	..	..	..	..	..	133·3
7. Bombay—Morsi	10·5	31·6	1·8	7·0	1·8	14·0	..	..	63·2	..	..	7·0	..	19·3	..	52·6
8. Madras—Erode	10·4	3·5	3·5	20·7	20·7	6·9	..	..	48·3	3·5	..	3·5	..	41·4	..	79·3
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	2·6	2·6	2·6	..	2·6	..	..	..	20·5	2·6	..	..	..	..	..	58·9
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	8·3	13·3	..	1·8	..	..	..	11·8	25·0	5·0	..	..	..	1·8	..	74·8
11. Mysore-Mandya	5·9	11·8	..	..	..	5·9	..	..	11·8	11·8	..	5·9	..	5·9	..	58·8
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	..	4·7	..	2·3	..	..	..	..	16·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	90·9
13. Punjab-Batala	..	5·6	1·4	38·0	..	1·4	..	..	64·8	4·2	..	4·2	..	26·8	..	78·9
14. Punjab—Bhadson	2·7	3·9	3·9	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	53·8
15. Punjab—Sonepat	..	38·1	4·8	16·8	..	..	..	..	52·4	..	..	..	..	9·5	..	59·5
16. U.P.—Bhathat	..	3·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	96·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	54·8
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	4·0	28·0	..	..	..	4·0	..	4·0	24·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	44·0
ALL	5·8	11·1	3·1	7·6	2·9	2·6	..	2·4	54·6	2·6	..	2·4	..	8·6	..	77·1

a—Percentages of villages reporting the programme to total no. of villages.
b—Percentage of villages expressing unfulfilled felt needs to total no. of villages.

TABLE 20

Percentage of villages reporting adoption of agricultural improvement practices by items

State—Project	ITEMS											
	Improved seeds				Improved Manure fertilizer				Improved method of cultivation			
	Pro-	A	B	C	Pro-	A	B	C	Pro-	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra—Kakinada	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	83·8	100·0	86·4	57·1
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	96·2	100·0	96·9	100·0	96·2	100·0	90·9	100·0	86·8	100·0	77·3	88·9
3. Assam—Cachar	73·0	90·9	78·4	46·7	85·7	99·9	91·9	66·7	25·4	45·5	24·3	13·3
4. Bihar—Pusa	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	97·9	100·0	96.6	100·0
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	80·5	72·7	86·7	80·0	90·2	90·9	80·0	100·0	97·6	100·0	93·3	100·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	95·2	100·0	100·0	90·9	90·5	100·0	100·0	81·8	61·9	83·3	100·0	36·4
7. Bombay—Morsi	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	91·2	100·0	100·0	86·5	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
8. Madras—Erode	96·6	87·5	100·0	100·0	82·8	87·5	70·0	90·9	69·0	62·5	60·0	81·8
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	12·8	25·0	10·7	14·3	25·6	75·0	17·9	28·6	..	..	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	88·3	100·0	94·3	54·6	76·7	92·9	82·9	36·4	5·0	7·1	5·7	0·0
11. Mysore—Mandya	94·1	100·0	90·9	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	82·4	100·0	81·8	66·7
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	90·7	100·0	100·0	84·6	76·7	100·0	71·4	76·9	9·3	33·3	14·3	3·9
13. Punjab—Batala	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	94·4	90·9	94·4	100·0	73·2	100·0	74·1	16·7
14. Punjab—Bhadson	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
15. Punjab—Sonepat	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	97·6	100·0	100·0	75·0	69·1	91·7	65·4	25·0
16. U.P.—Bhathat	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	71·0	88·9	73·3	42·9
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	92·0	50·0	100·0	68·9	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	8·0	50·0	7·1	0·0
ALL	89·1	93·8	89·0	85·6	87·9	95·8	87·1	83·5	60·0	77·8	56·9	52·6

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.
'..' stands for no activity reported.

TABLE 20 (*contd.*)

State—Project	ITEMS															
	Improved seed and fertilizer				Improved seed and improved method of cultivation				Fertilizer and Improved method of cultivation				Improved seeds, fertilizer and Improved method of cultivation			
	Pro-	A	B	C	Pro-	A	B	C	Pro-	A	B	C	Pro-	A	B	C
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1. Andhra—Kakinada	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	83·8	100·0	86·4	57·1	83·8	100·0	86·4	57·1	83·8	100·0	86·4	57·1
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	96·2	100·0	90·9	100·0	84·9	100·0	72·7	88·9	84·9	100.0	72·7	88·9	84·9	100·0	72·7	88·9
3. Assam—Cachar	66·7	81·8	73·0	40·0	23·8	45·5	21·6	13·3	23·8	45·5	21·6	13·3	23·8	45·5	21·6	13·3
4. Bihar—Pusa	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	97·9	100·0	96·6	100·0	97·9	100·0	96·6	100·0	97·9	100·0	96·6	100·0
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	78·1	72·7	77.8	80·0	78·1	72·7	77·8	80·0	90·2	90·9	77·8	100·0	78·1	12·7	77·8	80·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	90·5	100·0	100·0	81·8	57·1	83·3	100·0	27·3	52·4	83·3	100·0	18·2	52·4	83·3	100·0	18·2
7. Bombay—Morsi	91·2	100.0	100·0	86·5	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	91·2	100·0	100·0	86·5	91·2	100·0	100·0	86·5
8. Madras—Erode	82·4	87·5	70·0	90·9	65·5	50·0	60·0	81·8	58·6	50·0	40·0	81·8	58·6	50·	40·0	81·8
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	5·1	25·0	0·0	14·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	75.0	92·9	80·0	36·4	5·0	7·1	5·7	0·0	5·0	7·1	5·7	0·0	5·0	7·1	5·7	0·0
11. Mysore—Mandya	94·1	100·0	100·0	66·7	82·4	100·0	81·8	66·7	82·4	100·0	81·8	66·7	82·4	100·0	81·8	66·7
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	55·9	33·3	64·3	53·9	9·3	33·3	14·9	3·9	9·3	33·3	14·3	3·9	9·3	33·3	14·3	3.9
13. Punjab—Batala	94·4	90·9	94·4	100·0	73·2	100·0	74·1	16·7	71·8	90·9	74·1	16·7	71.8	90·9	74·1	16·7
14. Punjab—Bhadson	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
15. Punjab—Sonepat	97·6	100·0	100·0	75·0	69·1	91·7	65·4	25.0	69·1	91·7	65·4	25·0	69·1	91·7	65·4	25·0
16. U.P.—Bhathat	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	71·0	88·9	73·3	42·9	71·0	88·9	73·3	42·9	71·0	88·9	73·3	42·9
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	92·0	100·0	100·0	88·9	8·0	50·0	7·1	0·0	8·0	50·0	7·1	0·0	8·0	50·0	7·1	0·0
ALL	82·4	90·3	83·3	75·3	58·3	75·0	55·8	50·5	57·7	75·7	55.2	49·0	57·0	74·3	55·2	47·4

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.
'..' stands for no activity reported.

TABLE 21

Percentage of villages adopting agricultural improvement practices classified by the character of change in adoption

PROGRAMME : Improved seed

State—Project	Project			A			B			C		
	Positive change	Negative change	No change	Positive change	Negative change	No change	Positive change	Negative change	No change	Positive change	Negative change	No change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra—Kakinada .	3·6	0·0	100·0	12·5	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	54·9	0·0	84·3	61·5	0·0	84·6	50·0	0·0	85·0	55·6	0·0	83·3
3. Assam—Cachar .	69·6	0·0	19·6	90·0	0·0	30·0	55·2	0·0	17·2	100·0	0·0	14·3
4. Bihar—Pusa . .	97·9	0·0	17·0	100·0	0·0	15·4	96·6	0·0	13·8	100·0	0·0	40·0
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	100·0	0·0	3·0	100·0	0·0	12·5	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0
7. Bombay—Morsi .	89·5	12·3	26·3	92·3	30·8	15·4	85·7	14·2	42·9	89·2	5·4	27·0
8. Madras—Erode .	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0
11. Mysore—Mandya .	87·5	0·0	12·5	100·0	0·0	0·0	90·0	0·0	10·0	66·7	0·0	33·3
12. Orissa—Bhadrak .	94·9	0·0	12·8	100·0	0·0	0·0	92·9	0·0	18·6	95·5	0·0	4·6
13. Punjab—Batala .	94·4	0·0	78·9	90·9	0·0	54·6	96·3	0·0	85·2	83·3	0·0	66·7
14. Punjab—Bhadson	100·0	0·0	23·1	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	28·6	100·0	0·0	0·0
15. Punjab—Sonepat .	81·0	0·0	100·0	91·7	0·0	100·0	80·8	0·0	100·0	50·0	0·0	100·0
16. U.P.—Bhathat .	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	17·4	0·0	91·3	100·0	0·0	100·0	14·3	0·0	92·9	12·5	0·0	87·5
ALL .	82·7	1·1	38·3	88·1	3·0	34·1	81·3	0·03	43·8	81·3	1·2	31·3

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

TABLE 22

Percentage of villages adopting improvement practices classified by the character of change in adoption

PROGRAMME: Manure/Fertilizer

State—Project	Project			A			B			C		
	Positive change	Negative change	No change	Positive change	Negative change	No change	Positive change	Negative change	No change	Positive change	Negative change	No change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra—Kakinada	35·7	17·9	96·4	50·0	12·5	87·5	38·5	23·1	100·0	14·3	14·3	100·0
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	86·3	11·8	74·5	92·3	0·0	69·2	95·0	15·0	75·0	72·0	16·7	77·8
3. Assam—Cachar	90·7	0·0	31·5	100·0	0·0	60·0	91·2	0·0	26·5	80·0	0·0	20·0
4. Bihar—Pusa	100·0	0·0	19·2	100·0	0·0	23·1	100·0	0·0	13·8	100·0	0·0	40·0
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0
7. Bombay—Morsi	80·8	0·0	71·2	84·6	0·0	84·6	85·7	0·0	85·7	78·1	0·0	62·5
8. Madras—Erode	100·0	0·0	12·5	100·0	0·0	14·3	100·0	0·0	14·3	100·0	0·0	10·0
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	100·0	0·0	0.0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	100·0	0·0	2·2	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	3·5	100·0	0·0	0·0
11. Mysore—Mandya	100·0	0·0	70·6	100·0	0·0	66·7	100·0	0·0	72·7	100·0	0·0	66·7
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	93·9	0·0	24·2	100·0	0·0	0·0	90·0	0·0	40·0	95·0	0·0	20·0
13. Punjab—Batala	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0
14. Punjab—Bhadson	96·2	0·0	11·5	100·0	0·0	0·0	95·2	0·0	14·3	100·0	0·0	0·0
15. Punjab—Sonepat	100·0	0·0	2·4	100·0	0·0	8·3	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0
16. U.P.—Bhathat	74·2	3·2	25.8	66·7	0·0	33·3	80·1	6·7	13·3	71·4	0·0	42·9
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	52.0	0·0	68·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	64·3	0·0	64·3	22·2	0·0	88·9
ALL	89·6	2·0	29·8	92·8	0·7	31·2	92·5	2·3	24·4	81·5	2·5	38·9

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

TABLE 23

Percentage of villages adopting agricultural improvement practices classified by the character of change in adoption.

PROGRAMME : Improved method of cultivation

State—Project	Project			A			B			C		
	Positive change	Negative change	No change	Positive change	Negative change	No change	Positive change	Negative change	No change	Positive change	Negative change	No change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra—Kakinada	100·0	0·0	4·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	7·7	100·0	0·0	0·0
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	93·5	2·2	4·3	100·0	0·0	0·0	88·2	5·9	5·9	93·8	0·0	6·3
3. Assam—Cachar	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	10·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0
4. Bihar—Pusa	100·0	2·2	15·2	100·0	0·0	15·4	100·0	3·6	10·7	100·0	0·0	40·0
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0
7. Bombay—Morsi	43·9	35·1	68·4	38·5	38·5	69·2	42·9	28·6	85·7	46·0	35·1	64·9
8. Madras—Erode	100·0	0·0	5·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	11·1
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
11. Mysore—Mandya	92·9	0·0	7·1	100·0	0·0	0·0	88·9	0·0	11·1	100·0	0·0	0·0
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0
13. Punjab—Batala	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0
14. Punjab—Bhadson	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0
15. Punjab—Sonepat	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100.0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0
16. U.P.—Bhathat	100·0	0·0	9·1	100·0	0·0	25·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
ALL	91·3	5·3	12·8	92·9	4·5	11·6	96·5	2·0	6·0	79·4	12·8	27·5

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.
'..' stands for no activity reported.

TABLE 24

Demonstration plot coverage and level of activity.

State—Project	Percentage of villages reporting any type of demonstration to total villages: Project	A	B	C	No. of demonstration plots per village by type: Kharif: All types	Kharif: Manurial	Kharif: Varietal	Kharif: Cultural	Rabi: All types	Rabi: Manurial	Rabi: Varietal	Rabi: Cultural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra—Kakinada	21·6	37·5	22·7	0·0	1·0	1·0	..	0·1	0·9	0·9	..	0·1
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	47·2	84·6	31·8	38·9	0·8	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·9	0·5	0·3	..
3. Assam—Cachar	41·3	72·7	40·5	20·0	0·9	0·5	0·1	0·3	0·1	0·0	0·1	..
4. Bihar—Pusa	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	3·7	2·1	1·2	0·4	2·2	1·4	0·8	..
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	87·8	81·8	93·3	86·7	2·4	0·7	0·2	1·5	1·1	0·6	0·3	0·2
6. Bombay—Manavadar	66·7	100·0	75·0	45·5	2·2	0·7	1·5	0·1	3·0	3·0	..	..
7. Bombay—Morsi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Madras—Erode	82·8	87·5	70·0	90·9	7·8	7·3	0·1	0·3	1·5	1·5	0·0	..
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	76·7	100·0	71·4	63·6	1·4	1·3	0·0*	0·1	1·6	1·6	0·1	..
11. Mysore—Mandya	82·4	100·0	81·8	66·7	4·5	4·0	0·4	0·2	0·5	0·4	0·1	..
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	53·5	100·0	85·7	30·8	0·6	0·6	..	0·1	0·1	0·1	..	0·0
13. Punjab—Batala	49·3	72·7	50·0	0·0	0·7	0·4	..	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·0	..
14. Punjab—Bhadson	88·5	100·0	85·7	100·0	1·4	1·1	0·2	0·1	0·9	0·9	0·0	..
15. Punjab—Sonepat	50·0	66·7	46·2	25·0	0·4	0·4	..	..	0·9	0·9	..	..
16. U.P.—Bhathat	48·4	55·6	53·3	28·6	1·3	0·3	0·2	0·8	2·6	1·6	0·6	0·4
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	44·0	50·0	42·9	44·4	1·6	0·4	..	1·2	..	..	..	..
ALL	52·4	70·8	54·1	35·6	1·6	1·1	0·2	0·3	0·9	0·7	0·1	0·0

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B— Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C— Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

'..' stands for programme not reported.
*Actual figure upto two places of decimal is 0·02

TABLE I25

Extent and coverage of demonstration plots by season and type.

State—Project	Kharif						Rabi					
	Manurial		Varietal		Cultural		Manurial		Varietal		Cultural	
	a	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra—Kakinada	13·5	94·4	..	..	5·4	5·1	10·8	94·1	..	..	5·4	5·4
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	30·2	42·6	13·2	30·0	22·6	27·2	30·2	63·6	15·1	36.5	..	..
3. Assam—Cachar	28·6	48·9	6·4	13·8	20·6	37·4	4·8	28·6	6·4	71.4	..	..
4. Bihar—Pusa	70·2	56·6	68·1	33·3	10·6	10·1	87·2	64·9	57·5	85·0	..	..
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	24·4	29·6	9·8	8·1	61·0	12·4	37·7	54·6	29·3	29·3	12·3	11·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	38·1	29·4	42·9	67·3	9·5	2·7	57·1	100·0	..	..	..	..
7. Bombay—Morsi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Madras—Erode	63·3	94·0	3·5	1·7	6·9	4·3	56·7	97·8	3·5	2·7	..	..
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	58·3	93·3	3·3	1·2	6·7	5·5	65·0	96·4	3·3	3·6	..	..
11. Mysore—Mandya	82·4	88·3	17·7	8·4	5·9	3·3	29·4	73·1	11·8	26·9	..	..
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	46·5	92·1	..	..	7·0	7·9	14·0	89·9	..	..	2·3	10·1
13. Punjab—Batala	26·8	60·8	..	..	26·8	39·2	16·9	95·5	1·4	4·5	..	..
14. Punjab—Bhadson	61.5	79·4	15·4	11·7	7·7	8·9	50·0	96·7	3·9	3·3	..	..
15. Punjab—Sonepat	14·3	100·0	..	..	..	..	35·7	100·0	..	..	..	..
16. U.P.—Bhathat	12·9	24·9	3·2	12·2	25·8	61·0	29·0	62·8	25·8	21·9	16·1	115·3
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	24·0	23·6	..	..	32·0	76·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL	32·6	68·5	9·5	13·5	15·1	18·0	28·4	82·5	9·4	14·7	1·9	2·8

a = Percentage of villages reporting specific type of demonstration to all villages.
b = Percentage of specific type of demonstration plots to all demonstration plots

TABLE 26

Percentage of demonstration plots where the accounts were kept/the results demonstrated to others.

State—Project	Kharif							
	All types		Manurial		Varietal		Cultural	
	a	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra—Kakinada	94·4	0·0	100·0	0·0	..	..	..	..
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	100·0	99·2	100·0	98·1	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
3. Assam—Cachar	50·1	1·8	65·8	3·6	21·7	0·0	39·9	0·0
4. Bihar—Pusa	62·0	37·0	57·2	32·1	64·7	35·3	80·3	69·9
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	87·2	98·8	100·0	100·0	56·2	84·8	85·1	100·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	25·7	2·1	46·2	0·0	15·7	3·2	50·1	0·0
7. Bombay—Morsi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Madras—Erode	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	86·1	51·0	86·8	52·4	100·0	100·0	70·6	16·1
11. Mysore—Mandya	100·0	96·1	100·0	95·6	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	7·0	25·3	7·6	23·3	..	..	0·0	48·7
13. Punjab—Batala	44·7	36·9	44·4	31·5	..	..	45·2	45·2
14. Punjab—Bhadson	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
15. Punjab—Sonepat	19·7	0·0	19·7	0·0	..	..	..	..
16. U.P.—Bhathat	0·7	0·6	..	..	..	..	1·0	1·1
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	9·8	74·8	24·3	78·4	..	..	6·0	73·7
ALL	73·0	62·9	81·7	67·4	54·4	39·7	53·8	63·5

a=Percentage of demonstration plots where accounts were kept to total No. of demonstration plots.
b=Percentage of demonstration plots where results were demonstrated to others to total No. of demonstration plots.

TABLE 26—*contd.*

State—Project	RABI							
	All types		Manurial		Varietal		Cultural	
	a	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Andhra—Kakinada	89·3	0·0	94·3	0·0	..	..	..	..
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	100·0	97·8	100·0	96·6	100·0	100·0	..	..
3. Assam—Cachar	50.2	10·8	100·0	37·7	30·2	0·0	..	..
4. Bihar—Pusa	84·5	62·1	81·7	53·5	89·7	78·0	..	..
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	90·4	100·0	89·6	100·0	96·6	100·0	81·4	100·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	42·4	0·5	42·4	0·5	..	..	..	..
7. Bombay—Morsi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Madras—Erode	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	..	..
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	91.9	33·3	91·6	34·3	100·0	7·2	..	..
11. Mysore—Mandya	100·0	54·7	100·0	50·0	100·0	67·7	..	..
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	8·2	59·8	10·0	55·3	..	..	0·0	100·0
13. Punjab—Batala	100·0	83·3	100·0	87·3	100·0	0·0	..	..
14. Punjab—Bhadson	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	..	..
15. Punjab—Sonepat	8·0	0·0	8·0	0·0	..	..	..	..
16. U.P.—Bhathat	1·3	0·3	..	..	6·0	1·5	..	..
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL	71·3	47·2	71·5	43·9	78·9	67·6	26·1	36·5

a = Percentage of demonstration plots where accounts were kept to total No. of demonstration plots.
b = Percentage of demonstration plots where results were demonstrated to others to total No, of demonstration plots,

TABLE 27

*Credit Co-operatives**

State—Project	% of villages covered				% of villages reporting inactive institutions to total reporting villages				No. of villages per cooperative actively working	Average number of cooperative societies per 1000 population		Average membership of cooperative societies actively working	% population covered as members	% of units inactive to total units
	Project	*A*	*B*	*C*	Project	*A*	*B*	*C*		Existing	Actively working			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Andhra—Kakinada	89·2	75·0	95·5	85·7	42·4	33·3	47·6	33·3	1·2	0·43	0·31	163·3	5·56	27·7
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	77·4	100·0	63·6	77·8	29·3	7·7	50·0	28·6	0·9	1·37	1·10	105·8	12·75	19·2
3. Assam—Cachar	14·3	9·1	13·5	20·0	22·2	0·0	0·0	66·7	9·0	0·18	0·12	69·8	1·08	29·0
4. Bihar—Pusa	83·0	92·3	79·3	80·0	28·2	16·7	39·1	0·0	1·2	1·09	0·81	47·0	3·70	25·7
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	92·7	100·0	93·3	86·7	5·3	0·0	7·1	7·7	0·9	0·73	0·69	126·5	8·51	5·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	38.1	33·3	50.0	36·4	0·0	0·0	0.0	0·0	2·6	0·38	0·38	91·4	2·24	0.0
7. Bombay—Morsi	61·4	92·3	57·1	51·4	14·3	16·7	0·0	15·8	1·4	0·76	0·67	38·2	2·14	11·6
8. Madras—Erode	41·4	62·5	30·0	36·4	16·7	20·0	0·0	25·0	1·1	0·24	0·22	108·8	1·81	10·6
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	15·4	25·0	10·7	28·6	16·7	0·0	33·3	0·0	7·8	0·26	0·24	24·5	0·85	8·5
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	16·7	42·9	11·4	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	5·5	0·21	0·21	36·4	1·06	0·0
11. Mysore—Mandya	11·8	66·7	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	N.R.	8·5	0·14	0·14	367·3	4·09	0·0
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	9·3	0·0	7·1	11·5	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	10·0	0·23	0·23	14·1	0·28	0·0
13. Punjab—Batala	67·6	100·0	61·1	33·3	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	1·2	0·94	0·94	39·9	3·78	0·0
14. Punjab—Bhadson	50·0	33·3	47·6	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	1·5	1·19	1·19	29·2	3·90	0·0
15. Punjab—Sonepat	47·6	75·0	34·6	50·0	15·0	11·1	11·1	50·0	1·9	0·34	0·32	21·8	0·67	5·2
16. U.P.—Bhathat	96·8	88·9	100·0	100·0	3·3	0·0	6·7	0·0	0·6	1·99	1·92	94·2	16·25	0·1
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	28·0	0·0	35·7	22·2	14·3	N.R.	20·0	0·0	4·2	0·65	0·56	24·4	1·23	13·7
ALL	50·6	69·4	45·6	44·8	15·3	9·0	18·7	16.1	1·6	0·61	0·53	82·8	1·18	12 9

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-Headquarters inaccessible villages.
*The figures in this table refer to cooperatives irrespective of when they were started.
N.R.—Not relevant.

TABLE 28

*Non-credit Cooperatives**

State—Project	% of villages covered: Project	A	B	C	% of villages reporting inactive institutions to total reporting villages: Project	A	B	C	No. of villages per cooperative society actively working	Average number of cooperative societies per 1000 population: Existing	Actively working	Average membership of co-operative societies actively working	% of population covered as members	% of units inactive to total units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Andhra—Kakinada	37.8	62.5	36.4	14.3	35.7	0.0	50.0	100.0	2.6	0.13	0.10	325.1	4.06	22.5
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	5.7	23.1	0.0	0.0	66.7	66.7	N.R.	N.R.	26.5	0.04	0.02	107.0	0.27	55.9
3. Assam—Cachar	6.4	27.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	N.R.	N.R.	0.17	0.00	N.R.	N.R.	100.0
4. Bihar—Pusa	14.9	15.4	13.8	20.0	28.6	0.0	25.0	100.0	4.7	0.13	0.10	29.8	0.47	23.1
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	43.9	54.5	40.0	40.0	11.1	0.0	16.7	16.7	2.9	0.25	0.23	106.9	2.47	8.8
6. Bombay—Manavadar	23.8	50.0	50.0	0.0	60.0	33.3	100.0	N.R.	21.0	0.15	0.04	40.3	0.18	71.5
7. Bombay—Morsi	7.0	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	11.4	0.06	0.06	129.1	0.97	0.0
8. Madras—Erode	17.2	37.5	0.0	18.2	40.0	33.3	N.R.	50.0	9.7	0.11	0.07	117.8	0.77	39.2
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	2.6	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	19.5	0.05	0.05	10.5	0.01	0.0
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	11.7	35.7	5.7	0.0	28.6	20.0	50.0	N.R.	12.0	0.18	0.15	37.2	0.15	15.4
11. Mysore—Mandya	5.9	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	17.0	0.04	0.04	54.0	0.31	0.0
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	4.7	33.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N.R.	43.0	0.08	0.08	20.0	0.19	0.0
13. Punjab—Batala	7.0	18.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N.R.	17.8	0.08	0.08	20.5	0.16	0.6
14. Punjab—Bhadson	3.9	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	N.R.	0.0	N.R.	26.0	0.17	0.17	12.0	0.09	0.0
15. Punjab—Sonepat	23.8	58.3	11.5	0.0	50.0	42.9	66.7	N.R.	4.7	0.28	0.18	27.5	0.43	33.7
16. U.P.—Bhathat	9.7	11.1	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N.R.	31.0	0.11	0.11	162.3	1.32	0.0
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL	12.8	32.6	9.1	5.2	30.1	23.4	36.2	39.6	9.6	0.13	0.09	112.9	0.44	30.2

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.
N.R.—Not relevant.

* The figures in this table refer to cooperatives irrespective of when they were started.
.. stands for no programme reported.

TABLE No. 29

Number of cooperative societies per 1000 persons.

Serial No.	State—Project	CREDIT Project Existing	Project Actively working	A Existing	A Actively working	B Existing	B Actively working	C Existing	C Actively working
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra—Kakinada	0·43	0·31	0·40	0·32	0·46	0·30	0·41	0·33
2.	Andhra—Nizamsagar	1·37	1·10	0·88	0·82	0·99	0·61	2·56	2·13
3.	Assam—Cachar	0·18	0·12	0·06	0·06	0·16	0·16	0·39	0·08
4.	Bihar—Pusa	1·09	0·81	0·74	0·69	1·28	0·78	1·34	1·34
5.	Bombay—Kolhapur	0·73	0·69	0·65	0·65	0·72	0·67	0·87	0·80
6.	Bombay—Manavadar	0·38	0·38	0·07	0·07	0·57	0·57	0·36	0·36
7.	Bombay—Morsi	0·76	0·67	0·60	0·52	0·63	0·63	1·07	0·95
8.	Madras—Erode	0·24	0·22	0·20	0·16	0·37	0·37	0·20	0·16
9.	Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	0·26	0·24	0·20	0·20	0·27	0·23	0·37	0·37
10.	Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	0·21	0·21	0·27	0·27	0·22	0·22	0·00	0·00
11	Mysore—Mandya	0·14	0·14	0·38	0·38	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
12	Orissa—Bhadrak	0·23	0·23	0·00	0·00	0·27	0·27	0·27	0·27
13	Punjab—Batala	0·94	0·94	0·68	0·68	1·06	1·06	1·41	1·41
14	Punjab—Bhadson	1·19	1·19	0·83	0·83	1·22	1·22	2·00	2·00
15	Punjab—Sonepat	0·34	0·32	0·41	0·39	0·36	0·34	0·06	0·05
16.	U.P.—Bhathat	1·99	1·92	1·16	1·16	2·31	2·15	2·68	2·68
17.	West Bengal—Md. Bazar	0·65	0·56	0·00	0·00	0·84	0·69	0.83	0.53
	ALL	0·61	0·53	0·47	0·43	0·66	0·56	0·76	0·66

TABLE 29—contd.

Sl. No.	State—Project	Non-Credit							
		Project		*A*		*B*		*C*	
		Existing	Actively working	Existing	Actively working	Existing	Actively working	Existing	Actively working
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra—Kakinada	0·13	0·10	0·14	0·14	0·13	0·09	0·07	0·00
2.	Andhra—Nizamsagar	0·04	0·02	0·09	0·04	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
3.	Assam—Cachar	0·17	0·00	0·85	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·00
4.	Bihar—Pusa	0·13	0·10	0·14	0·14	0·12	0·09	0·09	0·00
5.	Bombay—Kolhapur	0·25	0·23	0·25	0·25	0·23	0·20	0·28	0·25
6.	Bombay—Manavadar	0·15	0·04	0·23	0·16	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00
7.	Bombay—Morsi	0·06	0·06	0·09	0·09	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
8.	Madras—Erode	0·11	0·07	0·15	0·12	0·00	0·00	0·15	0·06
9.	Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	0·05	0·05	0·16	0·16	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
10.	Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	0·18	0·15	0·28	0·24	0·13	0·11	0·00	0·00
11.	Mysore—Mandya	0·04	0·04	0·10	0·10	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
12.	Orissa—Bhadrak	0·08	0·08	0·27	0·27	0·12	0·12	0·00	0·00
13.	Punjab—Batala	0·08	0·08	0·22	0·22	0·04	0·04	0·00	0·00
14.	Punjab—Bhadson	0·17	0·17	0·00	0·00	0·20	0·20	0·00	0·00
15.	Punjab—Sonepat	0·28	0·18	0·55	0·41	0·10	0·02	0·00	0·00
16.	U.P.—Bhathat	0·11	0·11	0·03	0·03	0·23	0·23	0·00	0·00
17.	W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All	0·13	0·09	0·21	0·15	0·09	0·06	0·07	0·04

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

'..' stands for no activity reported.

TABLE 30

Youth Clubs

State—Project	%of villages covered				% of villages reporting inactive institution to total reporting villages				% of units inactive to total units instituted	Average number of actively working units per 1000 population.			
	Project	*A*	*B*	*C*	Project	*A*	*B*	*C*		Project	*A*	*B*	*C*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Andhra—Kakinada	24·3	37·5	22·7	14·3	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	15·1	38.5	9·1	6.6	25·0	20·0	0·0	100·0	38·2	0·11	0·23	0·04	0·00
3. Assam—Cachar	9·5	18·2	8·1	6·7	16·7	50·0	0·0	0·0	9·6	0·11	0·12	0·09	0·15
4. Bihar—Pusa	46·8	76·9	24·1	100·0	18·2	40·0	0·0	0·0	10·8	0·37	0·30	0·22	1·30
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	56·1	63·6	60·0	46·7	4·4	0·0	0·0	14·3	2·1	0·50	0·45	0·54	0·50
6. Bombay—Manavadar	33·3	66·7	25·0	18·2	67·1	50·0	0·0	100·0	22·4	0·32	0·41	0·46	0·00
7. Bombay—Morsi	10·5	23·1	14·3	5·4	16·7	33·3	0·0	0·0	24·3	0·06	0·05	0·10	0·07
8. Madras—Erode	31·0	25·0	30·0	36·4	11·1	0·0	0·0	25.0	3·5	0·08	0·03	0·14	0·08
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	2·6	0·0	3·6	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·01	0·00	0·02	0·00
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	38·3	71·4	37·1	0·0	26·1	0·0	46·2	N.R.	21·1	0·57	0·86	0·49	0·00
11. Mysore—Mandya	29·4	33·3	36·4	0·0	60·0	0·0	75·0	N.R.	48·7	0·13	0·15	0·14	0·00
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	16·3	66·7	14·3	11·5	28·6	50·0	50·0	0·0	34·1	0·29	0·39	0·28	0·27
13. Punjab—Batala	22·5	45·5	18·5	16·7	6·3	20·0	0·0	0·0	4·1	0·29	0·42	0·20	0·29
14. Punjab—Bhadson	23·1	33·3	23·8	0·0	50·0	100·0	40·0	N.R.	44·0	0·27	0·00	0·31	0·00
15. Punjab—Sonepat	57·1	75·0	57·7	0·0	54·2	33·3	66·7	N.R.	56·7	0·18	0·21	0·21	0·00
16. U.P.—Bhathat	3·2	0·0	6·7	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·02	0·00	0·05	0·00
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	20·0	50·0	14·3	22·2	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·41	0·71	0·39	0·28
ALL	25·4	45·1	23·1	15·0	28·7	27·7	32·1	20·7	27·0	0·18	0·19	0·18	0·16

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.
N.R.—Not relevant.

TABLE 31

Women's Organisations

State—Project	% of villages covered				% of villages reporting inactive institution to total reporting villages				% of units inactive to total units instituted	Average number of actively working units per 1000 population			
	Project	*A*	*B*	*C*	Project	*A*	*B*	*C*		Project	*A*	*B*	*C*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Andhra—Kakinada	16·2	37·5	13·6	0·0	66·7	100·0	33·3	N.R.	65·1	0·01	0·00	0·02	0·00
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Assam—Cachar	3·2	9·1	2·7	0·0	50·0	0·0	100·0	N.R.	80·4	0·01	0·05	0·00	0·00
4. Bihar—Pusa	4·3	7·7	3·5	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·03	0·04	0·03	0·00
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	31·7	63·6	13·3	26·7	23·1	28·6	0·0	25.0	32·1	0·15	0·19	0·07	0·21
6. Bombay—Manavadar	23·8	66·7	25·0	0·0	20·0	25·0	0·0	N.R.	3·3	0·32	0·41	0·46	0·00
7. Bombay—Morsi	5·3	23·1	0·0	0·0	66.7	66·7	N.R.	N.R.	55·0	0·01	0·01	0·00	0·00
8. Madras—Erode	10·3	37·5	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	N.R.	0·0	0·02	0·05	0·00	0·00
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	2·6	0·0	3·6	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·01	0·00	0·01	0·00
10. Madhya Pradesh-Rajpur	20·0	50·0	14·3	0·0	58·3	57·1	60·0	N.R.	54·8	0·11	0·09	0·16	0·00
11. Mysore—Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Punjab—Batala.	5·6	18·2	3·7	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·04	0·08	0·04	0·00
14. Punjab—Bhadson	7·7	33·3	4·8	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·10	0·41	0·06	0·00
15. Punjab—Sonepat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. U.P.—Bhathat	12·9	22·2	13·3	0·0	75·0	50·0	100·0	N.R.	77·6	0·04	0·12	0·00	0·00
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..
ALL	8·1	23·6	5·2	2·1	36·8	38·3	36·8	25·0	33·3	0·04	0·05	0·04	0·01

N.R.—Not relevant.
'..' Stands for progrmmes not reported.

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

TABLE 32

Community Centres

State—Project	% of villages covered				% of villages reporting inactive institutions to total reporting villages.				% of units inactive to total units instituted	Average No. of actively working units per 1000 population.			
	Project	*A*	*B*	*C*	Project	*A*	*B*	*C*		Project	*A*	*B*	*C*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Andhra—Kakinada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Assam—Cachar	14·3	36·4	10·8	6·7	11·1	25·0	0·0	0·0	3·9	0·24	0·81	0·11	0·06
4. Bihar—Pusa	48·9	84·1	31·0	60·1	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·34	0·45	0·26	0·33
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Bombay—Manavadar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Bombay—Morsi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Madras—Erode	48.3	50.1	30·0	63·6	0·0	0.0	0.c	0.0	0.0	0.14	0.12	0.14	0.16
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	23·1	75·0	14·3	28·6	11·1	0·0	25·00	0·0	10·1	0·34	0·67	0·17	0·37
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	26·7	64·3	17·1	9·1	12·5	0·0	33·3	0·0	10·3	0·47	0·77	0·28	0·14
11. Mysore—Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	14·0	66·7	21·4	3·9	16·7	0·0	33·3	0·0	5·4	0·33	0·91	0·48	0·10
13. Punjab—Batala	12·7	54·5	5·6	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·18	0·57	0·06	0·00
14. Punjab—Bhadson	3·9	33·3	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	N.R.	0·0	0·05	0·41	0·00	0·00
15. Punjab—Sonepat	45·2	91·7	30·8	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·33	0·40	0·39	0·00
16. U.P.—Bhathat	32·3	44·4	40·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·29	0·33	0·41	0·00
17. W. Bengal—Md.Bazar	40·1	50·0	42·9	33·3	80·0	100·0	83·3	66·7	94·3	0.08	0·00	0·12	0·00
ALL	18·0	38·9	14·3	9·3	10·3	3·6	17·3	11·1	13·6	0·14	0·20	0·11	0·07

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.
N.R.—Not relevant.
'..' Stands for no activity reported.

TABLE 33

Vikas Mandals

State—Project	% of villages covered				% of villages reporting in active institutions to total reporting villages.				% of units inactive to total units instituted	Average number of active units per 1000 population.			
	Project	*A*	*B*	*C*	Project	*A*	*B*	*C*		Project	*A*	*B*	*C*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Andhra—Kakinada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	30·2	38·5	31·8	22·2	51·3	40·0	57·1	75·0	58·4	0·15	0·18	0·13	0·14
3. Assam—Cachar	4·8	9·1	5·4	0·0	66·7	100·0	50·0	N.R.	70·3	0·02	0·00	0·03	0·00
4. Bihar—Pusa	2·1	0·0	3·5	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·02	0·00	0·03	0·00
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	73·2	72·7	80·0	66·7	33·3	37·5	41·7	20·0	32·0	0·37	0·21	0·34	0·61
6. Bombay—Manavadar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Bombay—Morsi	93·0	100·0	100·0	89·2	94·3	84·6	85·7	100·0	10·0	0·08	0·03	0·38	0·11
8. Madras—Erode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	85·0	85·7	82·9	90·9	33·3	25·0	48·3	0·0	42·7	0·90	0·82	1·11	0·62
11. Mysore—Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	16·3	66·7	14·3	11·5	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·38	0·89	0·35	0·26
13. Punjab—Batala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Punjab—Bhadson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Punjab—Sonepat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. U.P.—Bhathat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. W.Bengal-Md. Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL :	22·9	28·5	16·5	30·9	49·7	48·8	50·0	63·3	57·2	0·09	0·09	0·09	0·12

'..' stands for activity not reported

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

TABLE 34

Percentage of active units under institutional programmes.

State—Project	Youth Club		Women's Organisation		Community Centre		Vikas Mandal		Cooperative Credit and Non-Credit	
	a	b	*a*	b	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Andhra—Kakinada	0·0	100·0	34·9	65·1	..	..	..	..	73·5	26·5
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	61·8	38·2	..	..	..	..	41·6	58·4	79·8	20·2
3. Assam—Cachar	90·4	9·6	19·6	80·4	96·1	3·9	29·8	70·3	35·6	64·4
4. Bihar—Pusa	89·2	10·8	100·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	74·6	25·4
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	97·9	2·1	68·0	32·1	..	..	68·0	32·0	94·1	5·9
6. Bombay—Manavadar	77·6	22·4	96·7	3·3	..	..	..	..	79·5	20·5
7. Bombay—Morsi	75·7	24·3	45·0	55·0	..	..	8·0	10·0	89·2	10·8
8. Madras—Erode	96·6	3·5	100·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	..	..	80·5	19·5
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	100·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	89·9	10·1	..	..	92·8	7·2
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	79·0	21·1	45·3	54·8	89·7	10·3	57·3	42·7	92.9	7·1
11. Mysore—Mandya	51·3	48·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	0·0
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	65·9	34·1	..	..	94·6	5·4	100·0	c·0	100·0	0·0
13. Punjab—Batala	95·9	4·1	100·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	..	..	100·0	0·0
14. Punjab—Bhadson	56·0	44·0	100·0	0·0	100·0	0·0	..	..	100·0	0·0
15. Punjab—Sonepat	43·3	56·7	..	..	100·0	0·0	..	..	81·9	18·1
16. U.P.—Bhathat	100·0	0·0	22·4	77·6	100·0	0·0	..	..	96·6	3·4
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	100·0	0·0	..	..	5·7	94·3	..	..	86·3	13·7
ALL	73·0	27·0	66·8	33·3	86·4	13·6	42·8	57·2	84·1	16·0

a– % of units active to total instituted.
'*b*' % of units inactive to total instituted.
.. Stands for activity not reported.

TABLE 35

Kutcha Roads

State—Project	% of villages covered to total villages				Level of activity (*Furlongs*)				
					per 1000 population	per reporting village			
	Project	*A*	*B*	*C*		Project	*A*	*B*	*C*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra—Kakinada	8·1	0·0	9·1	14·3	0·03	1·43	0·00	1·59	1·00
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	18·9	46·2	4·5	16·7	0·56	3·28	3·09	0·67	6·01
3. Assam—Cachar	36·5	27·3	46·0	20·0	6·10	9·52	18·56	6·41	2·49
4. Bihar—Pusa	68·1	84·6	55·2	100·0	10·49	11·76	27·77	6·33	12·00
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	90·2	72·7	100·0	93·3	6·31	10·35	5·50	8·69	14·56
6. Bombay—Manavadar	23·8	50·0	25·0	9·1	4·01	11·86	27·49*	1·00	39·93
7. Bombay—Morsi	3·5	7·7	14·3	0·0	0·12	3·62	4·00	1·67	0·00
8. Madras—Erode	34·5	12·5	40·0	45·5	2·06	14·50	55·04	10·94	16·88
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	20·0	35·7	14·3	18·2	3·73	7·38	10·68	2·73	12·64
11. Mysore—Mandya	35·3	33·3	36·4	33·3	2·37	5·34	8·00	4·94	1·00
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	55·8	100·0	57·1	50·0	6·58	4·35	7·71	5·01	3·53
13. Punjab—Batala	87·3	90·9	90·7	50·0	23·54	14·08	19·87	13·14	13·2
14. Punjab—Bhadson	3·9	0·0	4·8	0·0	0·74	4·00	0·00	4·00	0·00
15. Punjab—Sonepat	21·4	16·7	26·9	0·0	1·83	9·80	4·88	12·56	0·00
16. U.P.—Bhathat	74·2	77·8	86·7	42·9	4·16	4·60	6·45	4·28	2·91
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL	36·9	42·4	39·6	27·8	4·12	10·19	15·20	8·51	9·78

'..' indicates 'No Programme'.
* Estimaes are based on data for only 44·4% of the selected sample.

TABLE 35 *continued*

State—Project	Percentage of villages having: @			% of units not in use to total constructed+improved	% of units giving service for less than one year to total units not in use	% of villages reporting poor maintenance to total villages reporting the programme				% of units maintained poorly to total units constructed and improved
	All units: In use	All units: In non-use	Some in use some in non-use			project	*A*	*B*	*C*	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Andhra—Kakinada	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	·0·0
3. Assam—Cachar	95·7	4·4	0·0	0·9	100·0	4·2	0·0	5·6	0·0	0·6
4. Bihar—Pusa	87·5	0·0	12·5	1·1	66·8	9·4	9·1	12·5	0·0	2·8
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	8·9	8·7	15·1	9·8	27·9
6. Bombay—Manavadar	60·0	0·0	40·0	18·8	0·00	60·0	66·7	0·0	100·0	72·7
7. Bombay—Morsi	50·0	0·0	50·0	23·1	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0
8. Madras—Erode	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	16·7	0·0	40·0	0·0	3·9
11. Mysore—Mandya	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	4·2	0·0	12·5	0·0	0·9
13. Punjab—Batala	85·5	1·6	12·9	17·5	54·1	19·7	20·0	16·7	66·7	9·0
14. Punjab—Bhadson	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	N.R.	0·0	N.R.	0·0
15. Punjab—Sonepat	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0
16. U.P.—Bhathat	91·3	0·0	8·7	3·2	61·7	8·7	14·3	7·7	0·0	1·6
17. W. Bengal—Md. Bazar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL	92·7	0·8	6·6	7·4	13·1	14·3	11·5	16·7	11·1	10·1

N.R. —Not relevant. @—This is percentage to total covered villages.
The remaining could not be canvassed.
A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

TABLE 36

Pucca Roads

State—Project	Percentage of villages covered to total villages. Project	A	B	C	Level of activity (furlongs) Per 1000 population	per reporting village. project	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra—Kakinada	13·5	0·0	13·6	28·6	0·21	6·88	0·00	7·43	5·96
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Assam—Cachar	6·4	9·1	8·1	0·0	0·25	3·13	2·00	3·81	0·00
4. Bihar—Pusa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	4·9	18·2	0·0	0·0	0·03	1·19	1·19	0·00	0·00
6. Bombay—Manavadar	9·5	16·7	0·0	9·1	1·41	38·27	127·70	*0·00	0·75
7. Bombay—Morsi	15·8	30·8	57·1	2·7	0·86	7·51	8·46	6·58	3·00
8. Madras—Erode	34·5	50·0	30·0	27·3	2·36	25·41	36·01	17·90	24·17
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	26·7	64·3	20·0	0·0	5·27	13·52	16·46	11·19	0·00
11. Mysore—Mandya	23·5	33·3	27·3	0·0	1·84	5·99	1·50	7·00	0·00
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Punjab—Batala	5·6	27·3	1·9	0·0	0·84	9·92	15·99	4·00	00·0
14. Punjab—Bhadson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Punjab—Sonepat	21·4	25·0	23·1	0·0	1·09	6·23	12·38	3·87	0·00
16. U.P.—Bhathat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	4·0	0·0	7·1	0·0	0·59	4·00	0·00	4·00	0·00
ALL	9·4	17·4	8·5	3·6	0·92	11·72	16·60	8·09	13·74

'—' indicates 'No Programme'.

* Estimates are based on data for only 44·4% of the selected. The remaining could not be canvassed.

A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.
N.R—Not relevant.

TABLE 36 (continued)

State—Project	Percentage of villages having @: All units: In use	All units: In non-use	Some in use some in non-use	% of unit not in use to total units constructed + improved	% of unit giving service for less than one year to total units not in use	% of villages reporting poor maintenance to villages reporting the programme: Project	A	B	C	total % of unit maintained poorly to total units constructed and improved
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Andhra—Kakinada	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Assam—Cachar	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0
4. Bihar—Pusa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	N.R.	N.R.	0·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	50·0	100·0	N.R.	0·0	98·6
7. Bombay—Morsi	55·6	44·4	0·0	55·3	0·0	—	—	—	—	0·0
8. Madras—Erode	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	—	—	—	—	0·0
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0
11. Mysore—Mandya	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Punjab—Batala	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0
14. Punjab—Bhadson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Punjab—Sonepat	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	[illegible]
16. U.P.—Bhai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	N.R.	0·0	N.R.	0·0
ALL	93·9	6·1	0·0	3·5	0·0	1·5	3·6	0·0	0·0	6·7

@ This is percentage to total covered villages.
A—Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B—Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C—Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.
N.R. —Not relevant
'—' indicates 'No Programme'.

TABLE 37.

Drinking Water Wells

State—Project	% of villages covered to total villages				per 1000 population	Level of activity No. per reporting villages			
	Project	*A*	*B*	*C*		Project	*A*	*B*	*C*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra—Kakinada	13·5	12·5	18·2	0·0	0·00	1·00	0·00	1·00	0·00
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	20·8	46·2	13·6	11·1	0·31	1·55	1·84	1·36	1·00
3. Assam—Cachar	12·7	9·1	16·2	6·7	0·21	1·04	2·00	0·96	1·00
4. Bihar—Pusa	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	9·07	8·34	19·84	6·15	4·66
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	31·7	45·5	26·7	26·7	0·29	1·05	0·91	1·44	1·00
6. Bombay—Manavadar	81·0	100·0	100·0	63·6	0·79	1·00	1·00	*1·00	1·00
7. Bombay—Morsi	54·4	69·2	71·4	46·0	1·06	2·16	2·50	1·97	1·89
8. Madras—Erode	48·3	37·5	30·0	72·7	0·66	2·62	5·87	2·09	2·28
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	23·1	50·0	17·9	28·6	0·92	1·30	3·60	1·02	1·00
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	66·7	92·9	60·0	54·5	2·02	1·65	1·93	1·47	1·55
11. Mysore—Mandya	17·7	33·3	18·2	0·0	0·29	1·00	1·00	1·00	0·00
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	23·3	33·3	21·4	23·1	0·46	1·05	1·00	1·00	1·08
*13. Punjab—Batala	62·0	81·8	61·1	33·3	1·40	1·73	1·99	1·73	0·88
14. Punjab—Bhadson	23·1	66·7	19·1	0·0	0·69	1·09	0·80	1·19	0·00
15. Punjab—Sonepat	52·4	75·0	42·3	50·0	0·72	2·12	2·12	2·15	1·00
16. U.P.—Bhathat	58·1	88·9	53·3	28·6	2·08	3·53	3·71	3·96	1·00
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	56·0	50·0	71·4	33·3	2·39	1·33	2·00	1·29	1·32
ALL	44·4	62·5	42·6	34·5	1·24	2·82	4·19	2·55	1·86

* Estimates are based on data for only 44·4% of the selected sample. The remaining could not be canvassed.

A —Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B —Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C — Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

TABLE 37 (continued)

State—Project	% of villages having : All units. in use	some in non-use	Some in use some in non-use	% of units not in use to total units constructed + improved	% of units giving service for less than one year to total units not in use	% of villages reporting poor maintenance to total villages reporting the programme. Project	A	B	C	% of units maintained poorly to total units constructed and improved
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Andhra—Kakinada	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	90·9	0·0	9·1	0·5	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
3. Assam—Cachar	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	1·6	0·0	2·7	0·0	9·5
4. Bihar—Pusa	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	2·1	0·0	3·5	0·0	0·1
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0.0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0.0
7. Bombay—Morsi	87·1	3·2	9·7	4·5	81·7	12·9	33·3	20·0	0·0	9.0
8. Madras—Erode	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
11. Mysore—Mandya	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	5·9	0·0	9·1	N.R.	68·4
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	80·0	10·0	10·0	15·6	31·9	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
13. Punjab—Batala	95·5	2·3	2·3	3·5	64·7	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
14. Punjab—Bhadson	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0
15. Punjab—Sonepat	100·0	0·0	0 ·0	0·0	N.R.	4·6	0·0	9·1	0·0	1·8
16. U.P.—Bhathat	94·4	0·0	5·6	2·3	0·0	22·2	12·5	37·5	0·0	11·2
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	78·6	14·3	7·1	10·3	100·0	21·4	0·0	20·0	33·3	24·7
ALL	95·8	1·6	2·6	1·0	60·3	4·8	4·4	6·5	1·5	2.3

N.R. — Not relevant.
A— Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B— Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C— Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

TABLE 38

School Buildings

State—Project	% of villages covered to total villages				Per 1000 population	Level of activity (Nos.)			
	Project	*A*	*B*	*C*		Project	*A*	*B*	*C*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra—Kakinada	51·4	62·5	54·5	28·6	0·21	1·03	1·04	1·03	1·00
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	18·9	61·5	9·1	0·0	0·12	1·04	1·05	1·00	0·00
3. Assam—Cachar	66·7	100·0	62·2	53·3	1·39	1·34	1·74	1·16	1·18
4. Bihar—Pusa	31·9	61·5	13·8	60·0	0·22	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	19·5	45·5	6·7	13·3	0·14	1·04	1·06	1·00	1·00
6. Bombay—Manavadar	28·6	33·3	50·0	18·2	0·57	1·00	1·00	*1·00	1·00
7. Bombay—Morsi	45·6	30·8	71·4	46·0	0·41	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00
8. Madras—Erode	24·1	25·0	10·0	36·4	0·07	1·23	2·32	1·00	1·00
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	2·6	0·0	3·6	0·0	0·10	1·00	0·00	1·00	0·00
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	33·3	35·7	28·6	45·5	0·54	1·30	1·98	1·11	1·13
11. Mysore—Mandya	17·7	0·0	27·3	0·0	0·12	1·00	0·00	1·00	0·00
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	30·2	66·7	28·6	26·9	0·75	1·02	1·00	1·35	0·90
13. Punjab—Batala	9·9	18·2	7·4	16·7	0·16	1·26	1·00	1·97	1·00
14. Punjab—Bhadson	15·4	66·7	9·5	0·0	0·29	1·10	1·00	1·25	0·00
15. Punjab—Sonepat	21·4	25·0	23·1	0·0	0·16	1·00	1·00	1·00	0·00
16. U.P.—Bhathat	6·5	22·2	0·0	0·0	0·02	1·00	1·00	0·00	0·00
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	8·0	50·0	0·0	11·1	0·13	1·00	1·00	0··0	1·00
ALL	27·6	43·1	22·0	26·8	0·29	1·12	1·27	1·10	1·03

* Estimates are based on data for only 44·4% of the selected sample. The remaining could not be canvassed.

A = Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B = Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C = Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

TABLE 38—contd.

State—Project	% of villages having: All units In use	% of villages having: All units In non-use	% of villages having: Some in use some in non-use	% of units not in use to total units constructed + improved	% of units giving service for less than one year to total units not in use.	% of villages reporting poor maintenance to total villages reporting the programme: Project	A	B	C	% of units maintained poorly to units construtced and improved
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Andhra—Kakinada	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	5·3	0·0	8·3	0·0	2·8
2. Andhra—Nizam..agar	80·0	20·0	0·0	22·9	68·8	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0
3. Assam—Cachar	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	2·4	9·1	0·0	0·0	8·9
4. Bihar—Pusa	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	83·3	16·7	0·0	7·8	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
7. Bombay—Morsi	96·2	3·9	0·0	4·5	100·0	11·5	0·0	0·0	17·7	11·7
8 Madras—Erode	100.0	0·0	0·0	0.0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	N.R.	0·0	N.R.	0·0
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	100·0	0·0	0·0	c·c	N.R.	15·0	0·0	10·0	40·0	14·9
11. Msyore—Mandya	66·7	33·3	0·0	38·4	100·0	33·3	N.R.	33·3	N.R.	32·2
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
13. Punjab—Batala	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
14. Punjab—Bhadson	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0
15. Punjab—Sonepat	88·9	11·1	0·0	19·4	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0
16. U.P.—Bhathat	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	N.R.	N.R.	0·0
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0
ALL	96·9	3·1	0·0	2·9	78·6	4·7	1·6	4·0	9·6	5·8

N.R. = Not relevant.
A = Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B = Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C = Non-headqurters inaccessible villages

TABLE 39

Culverts

State—Project	% of villages covered to total villages. Project	A	B	C	per 1000 population of all villages.	Level of activity (Nos.) per reporting village Projects	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra—Kakinada	10·8	12·5	9·1	14·3	0·08	1·44	1·00	1·57	4·00
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	20·8	46·2	18·2	5·6	0·79	5·35	6·66	4·32	4·00
3. Assam—Cachar	7·9	9·1	10·8	0·00	1·26	8·11	28·00	4·07	0·0
4. Bihar—Pusa	87·2	100·0	82·8	80·0	3·49	3·91	7·16	3·32	1·83
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	31·7	45·5	33·3	20·0	0·65	3·60	2·50	4·52	3·15
6. Bombay—Manavadar	42·9	66·7	50·0	27·3	0·62	1·45	2·16	*1·00	1·66
7. Bombay—Morsi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Madras—Erode	24·1	25·0	30·0	18·2	0·37	5·16	1·00	4·25	13·42
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	2·6	25·0	0·0	0·0	0·02	1·00	1·00	0·00	0·00
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	10·0	28·6	5·7	0·0	0·44	3·47	4·97	1·46	0·00
11. Mysore—Mandya	5·9	0·0	9·1	0·0	0·04	1·00	0·00	1·00	0·00
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	34·9	66·7	35·7	30·8	2·76	2·67	3·00	3·19	2·46
13. Punjab—Batala	29·6	54·5	27·8	0·0	1·58	3·87	3·71	3·96	0·00
14. Punjab—Bhadson	3·9	0·00	4·8	0·0	0·08	1·00	0·00	1·00	0·00
15. Punjab—Sonepat	9·5	25·0	3·9	0·0	0·32	3·52	4·23	2·00	0·00
16. U.P.—Bhathat	41·9	44·4	53·3	14·3	0·80	1·75	3·01	1·23	2·00
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL	21·7	36·1	21·2	11·9	0·73	3·56	4·72	3·04	3·03

'—' Indicates 'No programme'.

A = Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B = Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C = Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.
* = Estimates are based on data for only 44·4% of the selected sample. The remaining could not be canvassed.

TABLE 39 (continued)

State—Project	% of villages having All units: In use	% of villages having All units: In non-use	Some in use some in non use	% of units not in use to total units constructed + improved	% of units giving service for less than one year to total units not in use	% of villages reporting poor maintenance to total villages reporting the programme: Project	A	B	C	% of units maintained poorly to total units constructed
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Andhra—Kakinada	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
3. Assam—Cachar	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0
4. Bihar—Pusa	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	55·6	0·0	44·4	27·5	0·00	7·7	0·0	0·0	33·3	5·8
7. Bombay—Morsi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Madras—Erode	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	N.R.	N.R.	0·0
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0
11. Mysore—Mandya	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	N.R.	0·0	N.R.	0·0
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	93·3	0·0	6·7	2·5	0·0	13·3	0·0	20·0	12·5	9·5
13. Punjab—Batala	85·7	4·8	9·5	5·2	0·0	4·8	0·0	6·7	N.R.	1·3
14. Punjab—Bhadson	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	N.R.	0·0	N.R.	0·0
15. Punjab—Sonepat	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0
16. U.P.—Bhathat	84·6	7·7	7·7	11·1	100·0	46·2	0·0	62·5	100·0	34·2
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL	95·4	0·7	4·0	2·2	12·0	6·6	0·0	9·1	13·0	2·2

A — Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B — Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C — Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.
The remaining could not be canvassed.

N.R.—Not relevant.
'—'—Indicates 'No programme'

TABLE 40

Drains.

State—Project	% of villages covered to total villages: Project	A	B	C	per 1000 population of all villages	Level of activity (yards) per reporting village: Project	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra—Kakinada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	1·9	0·0	4·5	0·0	0·51	368·37	0·0	368·37	0·0
3. Assam—Cachar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Bihar—Pusa	10·6	30·8	3·5	0·0	1·39	19·19	18·31	23·35	0·0
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	29·3	36·4	33·3	20·0	53·81	464·54	398·78	771·99	257·66
6. Bombay—Manavadar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Bombay—Morsi	5·3	15·4	14·3	0·0	23·08	1270·00	1694·50	43·68	0·0
8. Madras—Erode	13·8	25·0	0·0	18·2	50·54	460·57	1918·08	0·0	47·12
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	15·0	42·9	8·6	0·0	94·75	559·00	495·24	675·53	0·0
11. Mysore—Mandya	5·9	0·0	9·1	0·0	20·62	441·07	0·00	441·07	0·0
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Punjab—Batala	47·9	45·5	53·7	0·0	314·57	416·50	777·72	344·75	0·0
14. Punjab—Bhadson	23·1	33·3	23·8	0·0	548·07	1121·61	2861·88	917·54	0·0
15. Punjab—Sonepat	28·6	33·3	30·8	0·0	145·19	716·22	1213·35	587·37	0·0
16. U.P.—Bhathat	12·9	22·2	13·3	0·0	3·24	37·80	46·56	22·90	0·0
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL	13·0	20·8	15·4	2·6	60·17	527·02	818·22	486·80	81·26

A — Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B — Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C — Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.
'—' Indicate 'No programme'

TABLE 40 (continued)

State—Project	% of villages having: All units: In use	In non-use	Some in use some in non-use	% of units not in use to total units constructed improved	% of units giving service for less than one year to total units not in use	% of villages reporting poor maintenance to total villages reporting the programme: Project: ..	A	B	C	% of units maintained Poorly to total units constructed
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Andhra—Kakinada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	N.R.	0·0	N.R.	0·0
3. Assam—Cachar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Bihar—Pusa	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Bombay—Morsi	66·7	0·0	33·3	7·6	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0
8. Madras—Erode	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	11·1	16·7	0·0	N.R.	0·03
11. Mysore—Mandya	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	N.R.	0·0	N.R	0.0
12. Orissa—Bhadrak		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Punjab—Batala	88·2	5·9	5·9	6·0	100·0	20·6	24·1	0·0	N.R.	10·3
14. Punjab—Bhadson	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0
15. Punjab—Sonepat	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0
16. U.P.—Bhathat	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0	0·0	0·0	N.R.	0·0
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL	94·5	2·2	3·3	2·0	94·5	8·8	26·7	0·0	0·0	5·5

A – Gram Sevak headquarters villages
B – Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C – Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

N.R. —Not relevant.
'—' Indicate 'No programme'.

TABLE 41
Irrigation Wells

State—Project	% of villages covered to total villages				Level of activity (Nos.) per reporting village					** % of villages having all units			% of units not in use to total units constructed and improved
	Project	*A*	*B*	*C*	per 1000 population of all villages @	Project@	@*A*	@*B*	@*C*	In use	In non-use	Some in use Some in non-use	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Andhra—Kakinada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Andhra—Nizamsagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Assam—Cachar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Bihar—Pusa	23·4	46·2	10·3	40·0	0·40	1·88	1·93	1·36	2·00	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
5. Bombay—Kolhapur	39·0	54·5	26·7	40·0	0·29	1·31	1·32	1·31	1·29	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
6. Bombay—Manavadar	81·0	100·0	*100·0	63·6	10·28	11·09	14·76	*12·96	8·25	88·2	0·0	11·8	1·4
7. Bombay—Morsi	66·7	84·6	57·1	62·2	2·26	3·34	4·78	1·27	2·93	42·1	21·1	36·8	24·0
8. Madras—Erode	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Madhya Pradesh—Ashta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Madhya Pradesh—Rajpur	93·3	100·0	94·3	81·8	19·93	10·19	12·49	9·68	8·65	57·1	0·0	42·9	11·3
11. Mysore—Mandya	23·5	66·7	9·1	33·3	0·42	1·09	1·00	1·00	2·00	75·0	25·0	0·0	46·6
12. Orissa—Bhadrak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Punjab—Batala	25·4	45·5	22·2	16·7	0·85	2·07	3·07	1·72	2·00	94·4	5·6	0·0	2·3
14. Punjab—Bhadson	65·4	66·7	66·7	50·0	6·30	4·49	9·29	4·19	4·99	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
15. Punjab—Sonepat	31·0	33·3	30·8	25·0	0·58	2·47	4·87	1·27	2·00	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
16. U.P.—Bhathat	54·8	77·8	60·0	14·3	4·17	8·24	8·98	7·78	9·00	70·6	0·0	29·4	22·1
17. West Bengal—Md. Bazar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL	29·5	43·8	25·3	26·8	1·95	6·41	7·60	6·56	5·02	73·4	4·8	21·7	9·3

** This is percentage to total covered villages.
* Estimates are based on data for only 44·4% of the selected sample. The remaining could not be canvassed.
— Indicates 'No programme'
@ This figure excludes 'Wells repaired',
A — Grama Sevak headquarters villages.
B — Non-headquarters accessible villages.
C — Non-headquarters inaccessible villages.

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